ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MADRAS AND COORG

FOR THE YEAR

1904-05.

MADRAS:
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1905.

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ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY (MADRAS AND COORG),
CAMP MADRAS, 12*th June* 1905.

No. 902.

From

A. REA, Esq., F.S.A.SCOT., M.S.A., M.R.A.S.,
SUPERINTENDENT, ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY,
MADRAS AND COORG,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

G.O., No. 369, Public, dated 8th May 1898.
" " 465 " " 18th " 1900.
" " 1065 " " 22nd Oct. 1902.
" " 745 " " 21st Aug. 1903.

With reference to the marginally-noted Government orders, and D.O. No. 1603, dated 13th December 1904, from the Director-General of Archæology in India, I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Archæological Survey of Madras and Coorg for 1904–1905.

GENERAL REMARKS.

2. Last year's report contained illustrations of objects discovered during excavations, etc. But, as the Government of India directed that the report of the Bengal Circle (unillustrated) should be used as a model in the preparation of future reports, illustrations have been omitted from the present issue.

TOURS.

3. The following places were visited during the year. Those marked (1) were visited on conservation inspection, (2) for excavation purposes, (3) on reports received from public and private individuals and (4) on special duty. On some of these, special reports were submitted to Government—*vide* this office Nos. 695, dated 20th July, 975, dated 22nd November, and 1100, dated 29th December 1904, 470, dated 25th February, and 510, dated 4th March 1905, embodied or referred to in G.Os., Nos. 643 P., dated 1st August, 946 P., dated 28th November 1904, 112 P., dated 14th February, 152 P., dated 6th March and 228 P., dated 29th March 1905, respectively:—

District.	Places visited.			
	(1) On conservation inspection.	(2) For excavation purposes.	(3) On reports received from public and private individuals.	(4) On special duty.
Gódávari	Guntapalle.			
Nellore	Nellore. Udayagiri.			
Anantapur	Tadpatri.			
Bellary	Ambala. Hampi (Vijayanagar).	Hampi (Vijayanagar).	....	Hospet.
Cuddapah	Gandikota .. .. Sompalle .. .. Talamanchipatnam ..	Danavulapadu. Kallur. Pedda-Dandalur. Peddamudiyam. Sukamanchipalle.		

District.	Places visited. (1) On conservation inspection.	(2) For excavation purposes.	(3) On reports received from public and private individuals.	(4) On special duty.
Salem	Sankaridrug	....	Ayodyapatnam.	Yercaud.
Malabar	Calicut.			
The Nilgiris	....	....	....	Ootacamund.
North Arcot	Vellore.			
South Canara	Guruvayankerri in Uppinangadi taluk. Mangalore. Mudubadri.	....	....	Guruvayankerri.
Madras	....	....	Vepery.	
Chingleput	Conjeeveram .. .. Manimangalam .. Sadras .. .. .. The Seven Pagodas .. Tirunirmalai.	Padiri .. .. Perambair. Salapakkam. Thimmapuram.	Tiruvedandai.	
Tanjore	Kumbakónam .. .. Tanjore .. .. .. Tranquebar.	....	Svamimalai. Tiruvalanjulai.	
Madura	Adisethu. (Tirupallani) Danuskoti. Ramesvaram.			
Trichinopoly	Cholambarai. Samayapuram .. .. Srirangam. Tirumalavadi. Trichinopoly Fort ..	Samayapuram.	Jambukesvaram. Winfred's House.	
Tinnevelly	Srivilliputtúr	Adittanallur. Kilapattam. Kilnatham. Tiruthu.		

CONSERVATION.

4. Proposals were submitted for an expenditure of about Rs. 24,000 in the official year 1904–1905. But a memorandum on the conservation of ancient monuments in the Madras Presidency was prepared by Mr. Marshall, the Director-General of Archæology in India, which was forwarded by the Government of India for the information of the Government of Madras, requesting that the annual allotment might be increased to at least Rs. 35,000 per annum. The Government of India added that the monuments selected for conservation should not be limited to the arbitrary number of 100, but that the list should depend on the importance of the monuments. With such an increased allotment towards conservation, it is hoped, that, in the course of three years, many important monuments requiring repairs in the Presidency, of which I was ordered to prepare a list and call for estimates, will have been conserved. In compliance with the order * of the Government of Madras on the subject, I requested Public Works officers to prepare a list of ancient monuments which required repairs, and to furnish me with a rough approximate estimate of the amounts required. I pointed out that these repairs should tend towards thorough repairs, even though, where necessary, the work had to be done in sections and spread over a period of time, and that the selection of monuments should not be confined to those in the standard list, but should include any ancient monument which appeared worthy of repairs. In response to this, I received some *nil* returns, though I knew hundreds, if not, thousands of monuments deserving conservation were in the divisions concerned. So, I drew up a list of monuments requiring repairs, with most of which I was personally acquainted. Thereafter, I received estimates, sufficient to supplement the allotment for the year 1904–1905, and to spread the balance over the following two years. The Government of Madras sanctioned these supplementary † estimates. Prior to the receipt of the memorandum and the Government order thereon, increased attention had been paid to conservation, the bulk of the previous year's work having had this end in view. In this connection, I suggested that all Public Works officers should be supplied with a copy of volume I of Sewell's Lists of Antiquities in the Madras Presidency, so that, they might now readily know the situation and

* *Vide* G.O., No. 290 P., dated 29th March 1904.

† *Vide* Memorandum No. 1317 C., Public Works department, dated 22nd February 1905, and G.O., No. 394 P., dated 28th April 1905.

importance of the monuments in their respective circles, and inspect or prepare estimates for their conservation as they might find necessary. This has been sanctioned by * Government.

* *Vide* G.O., No. 41, Financial (Books), dated 6th March 1905.

Apropos, the preparation of such estimates led to a correspondence resulting in the Government laying down, at my suggestion, certain rules † in regard to the procedure to be adopted for the inspection or repair of ancient buildings which are either private property or in use for worship. Briefly stated, they are that, " When any building, the inspection of which has been suggested by the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, is private property or in use for worship, it will be sufficient, if, in the first instance, the Superintendent is furnished by the Officer of the Public Works department concerned, with a report on its general state of repair. It will then rest with the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey to decide after enquiry whether advice should be given to the owners or custodians of the building, or action should be taken under Act VII of 1904, or proposals should be made to the Government for a proportionate grant-in-aid of the repairs which may be considered necessary ".

† G.O., No. 754 P., dated 2nd September 1904.

Letters in connection with the conservation of the following monuments were referred to me by Government for my opinion, inspection, or to take such action as might be found necessary under the circumstances :—

The Dansborg Fort at Tranquebar, the temple at Rámésvaram, the Nachchiyar temple at Srívilliputtúr, the South Fort at Gingee, the Fort at Tellicherry, the front tower of the temple at Gangaikondacholapuram, the Thevanga Mattam at Hampi, the Kandy Rajah Mahal at Vellore and Jambukesvaram temple, Trichinopoly.

Clearance of vegetation and partial repairs were done to the tank and mantapam at Valikondapuram.

The undermentioned monuments were repaired :—

Anantapur district.—The fort at Gooty; the fort at Penukonda; and the two temples at Tadpatri.

Bellary district.—The Kallesvarasvami temple at Bagali; the Mallikarjunasvami temple at Kuruvatti.

Chingleput district.—The Pallava temples at Conjeeveram.

Cuddapah district.—The temples and fort at Gandikota; the temple at Sompalle; and the temple at Vontimitta.

Kistna district.—The tomb of Conductor J. William in the cemetery of St. Mary's Church at Masulipatam.

Madura district.—The fort wall, the two tanks on the hill and Tirumalainaik's palace at Alagar Koil; the Jagannatham temple at Devipatnam; and the temple at Koilpatti.

North Arcot district.—The Jalakantesvara temple at the Vellore fort; the Jain cave temple, and the fort with inscriptions at Yanamalai.

Trichinopoly district.—The rock cut caves on the rock and the main guard gate at Trichinopoly; the tank and *mantapam* at Valikondapuram.

Tinnevelly district.—The temple at Tiruthankal.

The monuments which were cleared of vegetation, prickly-pear, brushwood or bushes are—

Cuddapah district.—The fort at Sidhout.

Ganjám district.—The temple at Mahendragiri.

Gódávari district.—The caves at Guntapalle.

Malabar district.—The fort at Palghat; and the fort at Tellicherry.

Nellore district.—The fort at Udayagiri; and the Ranganayakalusvami temple at Nellore.

North Arcot district.—The Vishnu temple at Ukkal.

Salem district.—The hill forts at Krishnagiri, Námakkal and Sankaridrug.

South Arcot district.—The south fort at Gingee.

South Canara district.—The fort at Bekal.

Steps were taken to preserve some of the monuments by fencing. They are—

Cuddapah district.—The remains at Danavulapadu.

Kistna district.—The stupa at Jaggayyapet; and the monuments at Amaravati·

Tinnevelly district.—The ancient remains at Adittanallur.

Trichinopoly district.—The lower rock cut cave at Trichinopoly.

The work was completed in the last four.

Archæological remains at Sundakkaparai were demarcated.

In order to preserve the inscriptions at the Cholambarai rock from any damage being done to them, quarrying there was prohibited by the Government publishing a notification on the subject.

A watchman was temporarily employed to guard the sculptures and antique objects lying at the Sidhout fort.

Private and public individuals furnished information regarding the following monuments:—

Anantapur district.—The fort at Bukkapatnam.

Bellary district.—Ancient monuments in the Bellary district; and the fortress and mosque at Ádóni.

Coimbatore district.—The temple at Kalyanapasupathisvarasvami at Karúr.

Cuddapah district.—A small temple near Gurramkonda; and the temple at Vittalam.

Kurnool district.—The Siva temple at Srisailam.

Malabar district.—The Jain temple at Palghat.

North Arcot district.—The subterranean passage in the Siva temple at the Vellore Fort.

South Arcot district.—The south fort at Gingee.

Tanjore district.—The ancient monuments at Kumbakónam; the Siva temple at Svamimalai; and the Dansborg Fort at Tranquebar.

Tinnevelly district.—The temples at Gangaikondan and Krishnapuram.

Repairs to the Tripurantakesvarasvami temple in Conjeeveram at Government cost were interfered with by the temple authorities, who wished the ancient sculptures to be covered with plaster. Particulars are detailed in Part II of this report. Page 25 of Part II.

I made a suggestion to Superintending Engineers with regard to the colouring of the plastering during repairs done to ancient monuments, so that the new work would harmonize with the colour of the adjacent ancient parts.

A memorial tablet was placed at the Old Wall of Madura.

The expenditure incurred for conservation purposes is as follows:—

I Circle.—Rs. 20 have been spent, nothing is available for further repairs, Rs. 50 are required.

II Circle.—Rs. 818–12–8 have been spent, Rs. 17–3–4 are available for further repairs, Rs. 243 are required.

III Circle.—Cuddapah division—Rs. 6,034 have been spent, Rs. 137 are available for further repairs, Rs. 3,100 are required; Bellary division—Rs. 17,942 have been spent, Rs. 11,919 are available for further repairs, Rs. 32,603 are required.

IV Circle.—Salem division—Rs. 413 have been spent, nothing is available for further repairs, Rs. 597 are required; West-Coast division—Rs. 653 have been spent, Rs. 137 are available for further repairs, Rs. 900 are required; North Arcot division—Rs. 1,231 have been spent, Rs. 100 are available for further repairs, Rs. 441 are required.

V Circle.—Reports not received.

VI Circle.—Tinnevelly division—Rs. 50 have been spent; Trichinopoly division —Rs. 1,547 have been spent, Rs. 685 are available for further repairs, Rs. 618 are required; Madura division—Rs. 83-3-10 have been spent, Rs. 8,960 are required.

The list of estimates countersigned and returned is appended hereinto. (Appendix A, page 47.)

The Old Town Wall of Madras was* brought under the list of ancient monuments selected for conservation, and thirty-six other monuments were recommended to, and sanctioned by, Government † for inclusion therein. (*Vide* Appendix B, page 48.) Particulars of these are called for.

* G.O., No. 723 P, dated 22nd August 1904.

† Memorandum No. 1261 P., dated 13th March 1905.

The revised list of ancient monuments selected for conservation is under preparation, under orders ‡ of the Government of Madras, wherein, it is expected to incorporate about 175 well-known ancient monuments which have already been surveyed, photographed or inspected by this department. (*Vide* Appendix C, page 48.)

‡ G.O., No. R. 223 F. (Books Branch), dated 9th December 1904.

Extensive repairs, or in some cases, alterations or destruction of monuments were being carried out at the following places, of which reports were received from either public or private individuals, on which steps were taken to inspect, photograph and make such reports or take such action as seemed necessary:—

The Dipdan in front of the Vittalarayasvami temple at Vijayanagar, in the Bellary district; Srikalyanapasupathisvarasvami temple at Kárúr, in the Coimbatore district; the temple at Rámésvaram, in the Madura district; and the temple at Svamimalai, in the Tanjore district.

The Koranganadhan temple in Srinivasanallur, Musiri taluk, in the Trichinopoly district, was acquired § by Government; and the acquisition of fields adjacent to the buried remains at Danavulapadu in the Cuddapah district was recommended to, and sanctioned by Government. || Particulars as to how far effect has been given to the Director-General's recommendation regarding the conservation of certain monuments in the Presidency, are noted in paragraph 4 of Part I and in pages 14 to 18, 20, 21, 24 to 26 and 34 to 36 of Part II.

§ G.O., No. R. 584, dated 30th September 1904.

|| G.O., No. 152 P., dated 6th March 1905.

EXCAVATIONS.

5. Excavations were conducted at Adittanallur, Tiruthu, Kilapattam and Kilanattam in the Tinnevelly district, and at Danavulapadu in the Cuddapah district, for over a month at the beginning of the year, in continuation of the operations of the last year. An account of this has already been published in last year's report.

As funds for excavation were allotted late during the year, and further explorations at Adittanallur in the Tinnevelly district were suspended, owing to a doubt as to whether it was desirable to continue operations there, since a large representative collection had been already acquired, excavations at other sites could only be begun late in the year. Thereafter, excavations were conducted at Danavulapadu; preliminary and trial diggings were conducted at Vijayanagar below the Dipdan brought down in front of the Vittala temple, in the Bellary district; at Sukamanchipalle, near Danavulapadu, which resulted in the discovery of a buried small Siva temple of ancient date; at the fields in the village of Pedda-Dandalur; and at the ancient site of Peddamudiyam, in the Jammalamadugu taluk; at the site of an ancient fort in the Prodattur taluk, Cuddapah district; at the site of an ancient fort at Salapakkam; in the village of Padiri, and at cromlechs at Perambair, in the Madurántakam taluk of the Chingleput district.

I deposited in the Museum, thirty silver coins, which I obtained at Mercara. Twenty-five of these are large ones, the rest small. Gold ornaments, discovered at Adittanallur during excavations, were also sent to the Museum.

The articles deposited in the museum during the previous years were in course of being unpacked, arranged and classified.

SURVEY OF VIJAYANAGAR.

6. The survey of Vijayanagar was delayed for some time for want of some maps of the fields in the Anegundi zamindari, of the Hyderabad State. It was, however, resumed, and work was confined to that zamindari alone. Probably, the field work of the survey may be completed by the end of the present season or it may have to be resumed during next year. The want of village field maps delayed the work. When this is over, the rough field maps will have to be plotted in, and one complete map prepared.

DRAWINGS.

7. Some drawings were made in the year. (Appendix D, page 52.)

PHOTOGRAPHS.

8. Photographs of the monuments inspected for conservation or other purposes, of the ancient sites and remains where excavations were conducted or which have been inspected for future explorations, of the interesting and beautifully sculptured objects discovered during excavations, fine specimens of pre-historic articles discovered in the Tinnevelly district, and of some inscriptions of importance, were taken. (For a list of which see Appendix E, page 52.) Two Bromide prints of each accompany the report. *Vide* G.O., No. 119, Public, dated 13th February 1893. The photography has now been satisfactorily carried out by the Head and Second surveyors.

PLASTER-CAST MOULDS.

9. Some plaster-cast * moulds were prepared by the Head surveyor, of the *Dipasthambam* — lamp pillar — at Sompalle, and forwarded to the Director-General of Archæology in connection with the erection of a pillar in commemoration of the Coronation at Delhi. A number of photos was taken of the Gurusankerry pillar in South Canara for the same purpose.

* Appendix F, page 56.

INSCRIPTIONS.

10. In addition to those mentioned in paragraph 5, as being discovered, notes of the undermentioned inscriptions were made.

Intimation was given to the Acting Epigraphist of the discovery of Pallava Grantha inscriptions in the upper cave at Trichinopoly, brought to light by the removal of the front walls which before blocked up the piers.

He informed the Director-General that these inscriptions had already been copied ; but this could only refer to the much more modern inscriptions on the inner faces of the piers which were never covered by walls. The inscriptions discovered are on the sides, and have been covered by masonry for centuries.

Fac similes of the inscriptions on a slab at Talamanchipatnam in the Jammalamadugu taluk, and in the Sidhout fort, and at Peddamudiyam in the Cuddapah district were obtained. Translations of inscriptions at the Sidhout fort were supplied to this department by the Collector of the Cuddapah district. The Collector of Nellore reported that a copper-plate inscription was sent by him to the Government Museum at Madras.

PUBLICATIONS.

11. The annual report of the department for 1903–1904 was prepared and published. My contributions to the archæological annual for 1902–1903 were :—a paper on the temple at Sompalle; the old fort wall at Madras; and the pre-historic antiquities of Tinnevelly. Blocks and plates for illustrations thereof, were prepared in Madras. Contributions to the issue of the annual, for the year 1903–1904, were prepared and forwarded to the Director-General with plates for illustrations.

Places archæologically interesting, were noted in the map for the Imperial Gazetteer. The Pallava report was under proof-correction, and the accompanying plates were also under preparation. Materials for the compilation of the revised list of ancient monuments selected for conservation in the Madras Presidency were being collected under orders † of Government,

† G.O., No. 223, Financial (Books Branch), dated 9th December 1904.

Notes on archæology for the administration report of the Madras Presidency for the year 1903–1904 were forwarded to Government. Some *sthalapuranams* were collected by the Pandit in addition to his other duties.

SPECIAL.

12. The Government of Madras appointed me as arbitrator in the acquirement of Mr. Bruce-Foote's collection of pre-historic antiquities. In connection with this, I had to visit Ootacamund and Yercaud. I removed the collection from Yercaud to the Madras Museum.

The Government of Madras directed me to prepare a monograph on "Stone carving and inlaid work" in the Presidency. Arrangements were being made for the collection of useful particulars on the subject from all districts and for photographs being taken.

MISCELLANEOUS.

13. At the instance of His Excellency the Viceroy, the Director-General of Archæology desired me to prepare some designs for the pillar to be erected in commemoration of the Coronation Darbar at Delhi. Five designs were prepared and forwarded to the Director-General for submittal to the Viceroy.

A stock book was kept in office.

The Superintendent, his Assistant, and Mr. D'Silva, of the Government Press, Madras, took special interest in the publication of my last year's illustrated annual report.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPORTS.

14. Notice of the existence of ancient remains of special interest were received from the following gentlemen, some of whom contributed descriptive articles :—

1. Mr. J. P. Bedford, I.C.S., Collector of Trichinopoly.	Remains of a palace near Udaiyárpálaiyam.
2. Mr. A. Butterworth, I.C.S.	Report on Udayagiri, Nellore district.
3. Rev. J. S. Chandler, M.A., of the Madura American Mission.	Notes on the "Old Town of Madura."
4. Dr. Henderson of the Government Museum, Madras.	Sent a pot for inspection with a report thereon.
5. Rev. H. Hostens, S J.	Report on some Kistavans at Perumal Peak, Matium and Pallamalai (Palni) and some pre-historic sites on the plains and at Kodaikánal.
6. Mr. Hugh O'Connell, Superintending Engineer, II Circle.	Report on the condition of certain inscriptions at Santaravur.
7. Mr. M. Loam, Executive Engineer, Ganjám district.	Report on the existence of a temple, on Mahendragiri, forwarding a photo of the same, taken by Mr. V. Pall, M.A.
8. Mr. B. Macleod, M.A., I.C.S., Collector of Cuddapah.	Report on two sets of large stone slabs and other remains, about the remains of Madanapalle, etc., and on the existence of an interesting Muhammadan tomb outside the ruined fort of Peddapolliem.
9. Mr. W. C. deMorgan, Superintending Engineer, I Circle.	Report on the existence of inscriptions at the temple at Bhadráchalam and in Muddurti, 3 miles west of Ghandavaram village.
10. Mr. F. J. Richards, I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer, Salem.	Report on Ayodhyapatnam, Taramangalam and other places.
11. Mr. S. G. Roberts, Acting Sub-Collector, Chingleput.	Ancient remains in the Chingleput district.
12. Rev. Mr. Robinson of Salem	Report on a monument in the Salem district with notes on Sankaridrug and Umbrella Cutcherry.
13. Mr. C. G. Spencer, I.C.S., Collector of Trichinopoly.	Report on the ancient remains near Udaiyárpálaiyam, Trichinopoly district.
14. Mr. J. W. Van Teylingam	Some particulars about the Danish Settlement at Tranquebar.
15. Mr. C. W. Wood, Executive Engineer, West Coast Division.	Report on a Jain temple near Palghat.
16. Dharmakartha from Yadamarai	Report on some inscriptions at Yadamarai.

17. Mr. J. Ramayya Pantulu, Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu.	Notes on Peddamudiyam.
18. Mr. P. K. Rajam Aiyar, Tahsildar of Trichinopoly.	Notes on Samayapuram.
19. Mr. M. V. Subramania Aiyar of Madura.	On the existence of ancient remains at Sakkudy.
20. Mr. J. M. Vencatachalam Aiyar, local correspondent, *Madras Mail*, Palghat.	Report on the existence of a Jain temple near Palghat.

ESTABLISHMENT.

15. As stated in paragraph 12 of my annual report for the year 1903–1904, I submitted to Government, some time after the middle of the year, certain proposals regarding the revision of the establishment. These have been sanctioned, and it is hoped that, with the additional sanctioned staff, the office will be able to overtake the continually-increasing duties of the department.

DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE.

16. Abstract account under main heads of expenditure during the year 1904–1905 as per preliminary statement received from the Accountant-General's office—

	RS.	A.	P.
Superintendent	7,420	13	4
Exchange compensation allowance	463	13	0
Establishment	3,275	15	11
Travelling allowance	4,267	0	6
Supplies and services	3,576	7	10
Contingencies	1,544	10	6
Excavations	2,900	0	0
Vijayanagar	1,242	7	4
Total ..	24,691	4	5

TOUR PROGRAMME FOR 1906-1907.

17. As stated in paragraph 21 of my annual report for the year 1903–1904, the tours for 1906–1907 will have to be arranged in consideration of the amount of conservation work that is contained in the reports and returns received from Public Works and District officers. In addition to this, it is possible to conduct, as in years past, excavations at ancient sites, about which reports may be received from time to time.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. Rea.

Superintendent.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MADRAS AND COORG.

FOR 1904-1905.

PART II.

GENERAL REMARKS.

PART II.

I. CONSERVATION.

FIRST CIRCLE.

GANJAM—*Jaugoda-Asoka Inscription.*—One of the most important monuments in the district is the Asoka inscription on a rock in Jaugoda, Berhampur taluk. Whatever remained to be completed in the roofing of the inscription was this year carried out. For further conservation of the monument, Rs. 90 are roughly estimated by the Superintending Engineer. A provision of Rs. 50 is made towards this, for the year 1905–1906, and Rs. 20 during each of the two years following.

Mahendragiri—Temple on the Hill.—The Executive Engineer, Ganjám Division, reported that the Zemindar of Mandasa had taken steps to have the vegetation round the temple on the Mahendragiri cleared.

2. GODAVARI—*Guntapalli—Caves.*—Buddhist rock-cut caves, structural chaityas, stupas, excavated and exposed by this department some years ago, and a number of mounds covering stupas, etc., at Guntapalli, are some of the most important monuments in the district. The vegetation over and around the caves has been removed. Towards further repairs, a provision of Rs. 200 has been made, which will be worked out during the three years 1905—1908, at Rs. 100, 50, 50, respectively.

SECOND CIRCLE.

3. KISTNA—*Amaravati and Jaggayyapet—Stupas.*—A provision of Rs. 720 was made in the conservation budget estimate for 1904–1905, for fencing the stupas at Jaggayyapet and Amaravati. The work of fencing with teak-wood posts supported on rough stone and mortar pillars was in progress at Jaggayyapet. Rupees 403 have already been spent, and the balance will be worked out towards completion of the work.

KISTNA (now GUNTUR).—The work of collecting and stacking sculptures on high ground, and erecting teak-wood fencing was in progress at Amaravati. Rupees 324 have already been spent, and Rs. 226 are reported as required for the completion of the work. This sum has been proposed to Government. The Superintending Engineer, II Circle, states that plastering with portland cement and brick in chunam was done to the Tomb of Conductor J. William in the cemetery of St. Mary's Church at Masulipatam to an amount of Rs. 7.

4. NELLORE—*Udayagiri*—The fort on the hill and Ranganadhasvami temple at Udayagiri.—A description of the fort on the hill will be found on pages 140 and 141 of Sewell's Lists, Volume 1. There are also two masjids and a large tank. One of the buildings on the hill has been converted into a travellers' bungalow, but it has neither inscriptions nor carvings. A rivulet runs in a stream over the hill, and the water is collected in a stone trough made for the purpose, thence it flows into another trough specially built with brick in mortar. The flow is said to be continuous throughout the year.

Between the hills, there is a temple dedicated to Ranganadhasvami, and it has inscriptions on the walls of the second courtyard. The temple is, in general, in a ruinous condition. During inspection, it was found that some small trees and bushes had been removed. A provision of Rs. 76 was made for the repairs of the fort at Udayagiri, but an estimate for Rs. 110 was received for my countersignature and return. This was for removing and destroying prickly-pear, and eradicating shrubs in the courtyard of the Ranganayakalusvami temple at Udayagiri, and removing the jungle and extirpating trees near some places of historical interest in the same fort. This work has been carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 85.

Nellore—Ranganayakalusvami temple.—On the way to inspect the work done at Udayagiri, the Ranganayakalusvami temple at Nellore was visited for conservation purposes, and being in use was found to be in a state of repair. The temple has finely sculptured images with the marks of the Tengalai sect. The image of

worship lying on a small rock, known after a certain name, has also a similar mark on its forehead. There is an account narrated with regard to some sanctifying ceremony done there some years back, and some connection traced thereby with the temples on the hill at Tirupati in the North Arcot district. In this account are mentioned several names of the priests of the same sect.

THIRD CIRCLE.

5. ANANTAPUR.—Estimates were received and sanctioned by Government for the following works in the district:—

Chokkalur—The temple.—Repairs done to this temple were briefly noted in my annual report for the past year. Towards the payment of the cost incurred thereon, a sum of Rs. 12, being the balance due, was paid during the year under review as is reported by the Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Gooty—The Fort.—The fort was inspected, and suggestions were offered for the complete eradication, root and branch, of the luxuriant vegetation growing almost everywhere on the fort walls, the replacement of stones, dislodged by the vegetation, or in process of being so, pointing and plastering the cracks caused thereby, and to underpin the walls that were undermined and about to fall; and also to obliterate the letters and initials of visitors, scrawled over the walls and vaulted roofs of the barracks.

During the year, it was observed that some of the stones in the front gateways of the fort were falling down at intervals after heavy rains. Thus, attention was paid first to the removal of the wings of the gateways, and then to their reconstruction with stone in mortar.

Amount provided in the budget for 1904–1905 is Rs. 500. Amount of estimate countersigned and returned is Rs. 1,060. Amount provided for further repairs for the year 1905–1906 is Rs. 1,000.

Kambadur—Siva temple.—This was inspected, and suggestions were made for conservation, on which estimates for the following works were prepared and sent for my countersignature and return. This was for the clearance of the fallen debris of the first courtyard wall and front *gopuram*, and stacking of all useful stones at a site a little way from the temple; to rebuild with old stone in mud, and point portions of the second courtyard wall which had fallen down; to fill up the cracks in the shrine, repoint all stone work and replaster the brick work; to point the sides of the carved panels on the walls and of the sculptured panel in the ceiling of the *Maha-mantapam*, and to remove all shrubs and trees growing on the buildings.

Rupees 200 have been proposed and sanctioned by Government. A supplemental allotment made during the year is Rs. 250.

During the year under report, only slight repairs, such as fixing the *kalasam* and refixing the carved panels were done, and thus a fraction only of the allotted amount was spent.

Lepakshi—The temple.—Estimates were prepared and submitted for countersignature and return on a requisition made by this department. The following report accompanied the estimates:—

The temple was almost in ruins; and the estimates comprised repairs of only such portions as were found to be important and passable for repairs. The top of the front tower which was leaning over, and expected to fall at any moment, had to be dismantled, and the necessary repairs at the top carried out. The vegetation throughout the temple caused great cracks in the terrace, and so the roof was leaky. To keep the roof water tight, the vegetation had to be removed, and the cracked portions picked out for a sufficient width, and filled in with concrete in mortar, and neatly plastered over. The debris from the compound also had to be removed. In accordance with these proposals, vegetation and the fallen portions of the front *gopuram* have been removed, and the debris cleared out.

The amount of estimate countersigned and returned was Rs. 380. Amount spent during the year is Rs. 170. Amount provided in the budget allotment for 1905–1906 was Rs. 250.

Penukonda—The square-domed building.—This place was visited, and several monuments there, were inspected, and suggestions offered for their conservation. In the square-domed building in front of the old District Munsif's Court, stones in mortar and some of the sill stones found displaced have been reset, the vegetation was removed, and the dome has been given a better appearance by pointing the exterior.

The Gagan Mahal.—A small sum of Rs. 4 has been spent on this building and it is reported that Rs. 136 are available for further repairs.

The Gopuram in front of the Gagan Mahal.—An estimate for Rs. 210 was received for my countersignature and return. This was for the conservation of a *gopuram* situated in the fields in front of the Gagan Mahal. The estimates provided for rebuilding the dilapidated portions, grouting and pointing the faces of the whole of the stone work, levelling the ground and removing the vegetation all round.

Other monuments.—Estimates for the conservation of the other monuments in accordance with my suggestions, as stated above, are reported to have been called for. A provision of Rs. 460 was made in the conservation budget estimate for 1904–1905, for the conservation of other monuments selected by me. Estimates for these repairs have been called for.

Tadpatri.—The important monuments of archæological interest here, are the two temples dedicated to Chintalarayasvami and Ramesvarasvami. Estimates were received for their further conservation. The following were proposed:—

Chintalarayasvami temple.—As there were cracks over the roof of the Kalyana-mantapam, it was proposed to form a coping course over the terrace at the north side. The floor, basement and other portions had to be pointed. The east wall of the *Homa mantapam* had bulged out. It required to be repaired, and the cracks in other places had to be grouted. A small parapet wall around the terrace of this *mantapam* was desirable. It was found that a binding wall over the terrace of the *Ranga mantapam* was necessary, and wherever there were cracks, they had to be pointed. A levelling course had to be placed over the terrace of the Lakshmidevi shrine and plastered. The cracks on the terraced roof of the *Mahasthana mantapam* had to be pointed. The flooring of the *Dvajasthambam* had sunk. It had to be relaid and the basement pointed with cement. The wooden lintels over the openings of the east *gopuram* had decayed. Brick flat arches had to be formed instead. The stone base had to be pointed with cement. The amount of the estimate was spent on the following repairs:—

The vegetation was removed. The decayed wooden lintels over the openings in the *gopuram* were replaced by flat brick arches. Leaks in the roofs of *mantapams* were repaired. The decayed portions of the tower were removed. The floors of some of the *mantapams* were relaid. The joints of all the faces of the basement portion of the *gopuram* were grouted and neatly pointed with portland cement to prevent pieces of sculptures from falling.

Ramésvarasvami temple.—Rain water hitherto stood on the roof, as the level of the middle portion was below that of the sides. The sides have now been brought to a uniform level, while the middle was filled with gravel, concreted and plastered with cement to make it water-tight.

A portion of the outer wall had bulged out. It was rebuilt.

Front gopuram.—The front portion of the *gopuram* had partly fallen. To preserve it, it was proposed to construct two buttresses—one on each side with a stopped batter of one-fourth to one foot, the buttresses to be of masonry of half a foot thick all round and filled in with gravel.

During the year, the following repairs were carried out:—Works of conservation similar to what have been carried out for the Chintalarayasvami temple have also been carried out here. Portions which had actually fallen were removed. All stones of sculptural value were carefully taken out and preserved. Portions remaining have been properly supported. Provision made in the conservation budget for 1904–1905 is Rs. 1,000. The amount of estimates countersigned and returned was Rs. 2,515. Amount spent during the year was Rs. 658. Provision made for the year 1905-1906 is Rs. 500.

6. Bellary—*Adóni*—" *The Fortress and Mosque* ".—The Executive Engineer, Bellary Division, reported on their condition as follows :—

" (1) There is very little worth preservation, or which can be prevented from further falling to pieces.

" (2) All Muhammadan mortar work is bad, consisting of small stones and wide mortar joints. The crumbling gateways with flat domed roofs are picturesque, but in all of them portions of the roof have fallen and I should not care to undertake the responsibility of sending masons and coolies up, to do anything in the way of repairs or preservation ; instructions have been issued for the erection of a masonry pillar, but, in most cases, repairs or restoration will have to be carried out in the same style of architecture, namely, arches and domes, which is of course out of the question ; there are several small mosques all adapted into Hindu temples, but those which are not in use, are not worth preserving. To the west of the upper tank are the tombs of Maleki Rehan Sahib (formerly a Naib of Adóni under the Pacha of Beypore, about 275 years ago) and their relatives. These have inams and also get an allowance from Government. The tombs are in charge of the Muhammadan Religious Endowments Committee.

" There is no particular fortress, but the entire hill must have constituted a fortress in former days. All that remain now are several dry stone walls, the materials of which have in many places been removed probably for building purposes."

He also furnished particulars regarding the proposed conservation of these monuments—

" *Gate No.* 1.—The pillars had to be underpinned, and the roof not to be touched as it might result in an accident. A little pointing might be done here and there, and debris cleared away.

" *Gate No.* 2.—Very little could be done here. It would not be safe to attempt any repairs to the roof, and the only way to support the falling roof would be to construct arches similar to those which had fallen, but this would be beyond the scope of the scheme which was merely " Preservation ". The loose debris on the left may be removed.

" *Mosque A.*—Plastering inside arches and minarets. A few corbel stones to be replaced."

Ambli village—Kūdligi taluk—Kallesvarasvami temple.—It was proposed to remove the old and decayed plaster on the roof, and to put on a layer of concrete 6" thick, and plaster over with two coats of mortar. During the year, this was done. Some minor structural repairs were also executed.

The amount of estimate was Rs. 200 and that spent was Rs. 195.

Bagalli village—Harpanahalli taluk—Kallesvarasvami temple.—During the year, a fallen parapet wall was rebuilt, and the roof was covered with a layer of concrete and plastered. Some jungle and debris were also removed.

Amount allotted in the budget for 1904-1905 was Rs. 390, and amount spent during the year was Rs. 390.

Kuruvatti village—Harpanahalli taluk—Mallikarjunasvami temple.—The roof was covered with concrete and plastered. A fallen parapet wall was rebuilt and pointed.

Provision made for 1904-1905 was Rs. 250, and amount spent Rs. 150.

Nilagundi village—Harpanahalli taluk—Bhimarayan temple.—It was proposed to remove the vegetation on the terrace, and to construct a low parapet wall in place of the old one now damaged. But nothing has been done to it, as the sanction of Government to the estimated amount was received late in the year. Government was again requested to sanction an additional allotment of Rs. 250, so that the repairs to this temple may be carried out during 1905-1906.

Vijianagar (Hampi).—The Ancient monuments.—Detailed estimates were received for my countersignature and return, which provided in full for conserving the structures here. They are—

(18) Pattabhi Ramasvami temple.
(19) Chandrasakara muttam.
(20) Queen's Bath.
(21) The underground temple near Throne or Maharnavami Dibba.
(22) The arena near water trough.
(23) Stone trough.
(24) Rangasvami's temple near Palace enclosure.
(25) The underground passage near road.
(26) Hanuman's temple adjacent to Krishnasvami's temple.
(27) Statue of Ganesa.
(28) Statue of Kudlikalu Ganesa temple.
(29) Mantapam in front of Vital Raya temple.
(30) Temple of a Siva near Vital Raya temple.

All roads and pathways were proposed to be made up and clearly defined, and sign posts put up where necessary.

During the year, the following repairs were executed:—

Thick vegetation from several structures was cleared; concrete was laid on roofs of the majority of temples; roads laid out and maintained; masonry props and buttresses were constructed for supporting and strengthening structures where necessary; debris were removed and floors of temples were made up.

The following are the details of work done at the several monuments here:—

Vital Raya temple.—The roofs of the main temple and *Nalugu* mantapam were concreted and plastered. Masonry supports wherever necessary were erected.

Krishnasvami temple.—Four buttresses were built.

Hazara Ramasvami temple with mantapams and yagasalai.—The roof was laid with concrete. Masonry supports and buttresses were built wherever necessary. All debris were removed. Flooring was made up.

Pattabiramasvami temple.—Concrete on roof was laid.

Chandrasekara mantapam.—The debris were removed.

Rangasvami temple near Palace enclosure.—A buttress was built, and debris were removed.

Underground temple near Throne or Maharnavami Dibba.—Debris were removed.

Temple of Siva near Vital Raya temple.—Concrete on roof was laid. Two buttresses and supports were built. The *mantapam* was plastered all around.

Further notes were made for the conservation of these monuments on a visit made by me to Vijayanagar during the year 1904–1905, a copy of which was furnished to the Sub-Divisional officer at Hospet.

ANANTHASAYANASVAMI TEMPLE.

(On way from Hospet to Kámalápuram.)

(1) The brick and stone work on the right-hand outer wall of the shrine, is very much ruined, and should be removed and replaced.

(2) There are bushes on the top of the tower which should be cleared.

(3) In front of the *mahamantapam*, a guard iron railing must be put.

(4) The top of the *mahamantapam* should be covered with cement to prevent leakage.

(5) On the right-hand ceiling of the *mahamantapam*, a small portion has fallen, and there is an opening. It should be filled up.

(6) Round the temple, the ground should be cleared.

(7) All the displaced paving stones in the floor of the *Mahamantapam* have been lifted, and the floor should be put in order.

(8) General cleaning up of the tower to be effected.

(9) Iron railings are necessary for the side openings in the *Mahamantapam*.

(10) Sign posts have to be fixed up in places.

(11) On the inner side of the *Mahamantapam* there is a long Telugu inscription, which requires touching.

(12) Bushes should be cleared from the front *gopuram* wall.

(13) Several idols, scattered here and there, should be collected and arranged.

(14) There is a *Dvajasthambam* in front of the temple. There is a village hut enclosing the *sthambam*. This hut should be acquired, and the walls demolished in order to make the *sthambam* visible and accessible.

(15) The *gopuram* should be pointed with cement where necessary.

GANAGITHI JAIN TEMPLE.

(1) The earth in front of and around the *Dvajasthambam*, should be removed to expose the base, so that it may be known whether there are moulded or sculptured panels.

(2) The moulded basement stones, now scattered, should be arranged in one spot.

(3) The basement of the pillar in the eastern entrance is to be set in position.

(4) All the silted earth around the temple should be removed to the level of the floor.

(5) The vegetation growing on the western wall of the temple should be removed by root, if possible, by removing the stones, and re-arranging them in their original position. Care should be taken to number the stones before their removal.

(6) The brick wall in front of the temple should be underpinned.

(7) The crack in the lintel of the entrance to the temple, now supported by a new pier, should be filled in with stone chips and cement.

(8) The roof of the Jain temple should be covered with concrete, to prevent leakage.

MANTAPAM ON LEFT OF ROAD LEADING TO VITAL RAYA TEMPLE FROM TALAYARIGATTA, ABOUT A MILE FROM KAMALAPURAM.

(1) The grass growing on the roof of the *mantapam* should be removed by the watchmen.

(2) The bushes on the second *mantapam* on the same road should be similarly cleared by the watchers.

VITAL RAYA TEMPLE.

(1) The *dhipam* (iron lamp) of the *Dvajasthambam* brought down in front of the Vital Rayasvami temple should be sent to the Government Museum at Madras.

(2) The parts of the *Dhipasthambam* lying scattered should be placed in a line in close adjustment.

(3) There is a crack in the lintel of the first chamber in the east tower. It might be replaced by a stone lintel to prevent the superstructure coming down.

(4) Iron pike railing should be fixed on the present walls blocking up the dangerous east *gopuram*.

(5) Iron belts already faultily fixed should be removed, tightened, and coloured to be in unison with the adjacent parts.

(6) Pointing in mortar should be recoloured.

(7) Two more belts will have to be fixed to the cracked pier already supported by a pillar.

(8) Five ornamental pillars now lying scattered, should be set in position on their bases in the *Ardhamantapam*.

(9) Stone slab lintels should be inserted to upport the brick opening of the south *gopuram*.

(10) The debris now remaining in the main temple should be removed.

(11) On the south colonnade of the courtyard, fallen pillars should be re-erected.

(12) The opening in the ceiling of the south *gopuram* should be closed by a stone slab, to prevent bricks falling into the passage.

(13) In the entrance of the south *gopuram* old supports have been erected. The central one is built on about 4 inches of earth, and the other two, half on stone and half on mud. These should be walled round at the bottom, to keep the earth safe.

(14) The ancient bazaar on the east side of the Vitala temple, stretching eastwards to Talayarigatta, now covered with bushes and vegetation, should .be cleared of them, so as to make the bazaar visible.

THRONE.

(1) The loose-lying carved black stones in the compound of the bungalow, and those scattered about the Throne, should be collected near the latter, and fitted in position as far as possible.

ARENA.

The debris and the earth all around the Arena, should be removed, so as to expose the sculptures hidden under them.

HAZARA RAMACHENDRASVAMI TEMPLE.

(1) The flooring in the *Yagasala* should be cleared of debris and earth. A beam now missing should be replaced by a new one.

QUEEN'S BATH.

Parapet or side walls should be built on the upper sides of the stairway ; cracked arches should be repaired, and filled arches opened out. The trench should be cleared of earth. Stone gate near the Throne should be built up against the wall.

Moulded and sculptured stones wherever lying loose, must be collected and arranged.

PALACE BUILDINGS.

On the eastern corner of the top of the palace base, newly discovered by the Public Works Department, there is a mound of mud. Owing to the fact that it has existed there for centuries, there is a probability of something being found in it, if it is carefully examined. There is some ancient earth heaped up in other places, and if it is carefully examined by some responsible person, some ancient objects might be found.

COUNCIL ROOM.

(1) Open joints should be pointed.

(2) Ornamental corniced work to pillars should be repaired.

(3) Bushes should be cleared from the palace enclosure.

MOSQUE IN OLD PALACE ENCLOSURE.

(1) Modern walls should be removed from archways.

(2) All debris should be removed to examine the sand for ornamental tiles, which have fallen from the inner side walls.

(3) Opposite the mosque, on the west, there is a high and extensive mound, consisting of ancient soil, showing signs of having been burnt. If the mound is carefully examined, ancient buildings and objects may be found.

(4) All the surrounding mounds should be excavated, and moulded basements exposed.

(5) Two or three other mounds there, should be excavated and examined.

UNDER-GROUND TEMPLE.

(1) The ground just around the front *gopuram* and *Dhipastambam* should be excavated to the level of the courtyard, and then continued to expose adjoining *Mahamantapam*, temple, etc.

(2) The *gopuram* or entrance of the underground temple should be exposed. It seems to be a Jain temple.

(3) The interior part of the underground temple should be cleared of earth, apparently to a depth of 20 feet from the top, or the earth surface.

(4) The temple should be carefully excavated, and a supplementary estimate of the expenses, probably about Rs. 3,000 more or less, should be prepared.

WATERSHED.

(*A domed building with arches on the right of the road leading to Hampi.*)

(1) The piers should be under-pinned outside.

(2) Many cracks on the top of the arches should be filled in and bolted with rods.

(3) General structural repairs should be done.

(4) The central portion (a well) and the adjacent floor should be cleaned.

KRISHNASVAMI TEMPLE.

(1) On the west verandah, four ceiling beams are cracked. Stone pillars should be so placed as to keep them in position.

(2) Stone supports and buttresses should be erected to support the outer row of pillars in the west verandah.

(3) The mound at the back of the temple, and stones, etc., heaped up, should be removed.

(4) The ornamental stones scattered, should be collected, and put in order at the back of the shrine.

(5) The portion opposite the front of the temple, should be cleared of all bushes; and a wall running north to south be dismantled, and the ground before it, levelled.

(6) On the north side of the *gopuram*, the carved stones fallen down, might be replaced.

(7) Bushes should be removed from both the colonnades opposite the temple. These are the ancient bazaars on each side of the rice fields.

JAIN TEMPLES AT HAMPI.

(1) Retaining wall around the base of the seventh Jain temple should be relaid.

(2) Bushes should be removed from and around the temples.

(3) Concrete and plastering are required to the roofs to prevent leakage. The towers are all fractured. Their stones being numbered, they should be taken down and rebuilt.

ACHYUTAROYASVAMI TEMPLE.

(1) The jungle in and around the temple should be cleared, except of large trees which do not interfere with the walls.

(2) The cracks in the lintels of the inner *gopuram* should be supported by built piers.

(3) The stone debris on the top of the second *gopuram* should be removed. Bushes should be cleared.

(4) The bushes and debris on the top of the western verandah should be removed.

(5) Cracks on the top of the roofs should be closed with mortar.

(6) The south and west verandahs also require repairs.

(7) Three small buttresses should be erected on the north-east corner of the outer side of the inner courtyard.

(8) Young trees and bushes should be removed from the inner courtyard.

(9) A buttress should be erected on the east outerside of the inner courtyard.

(10) The earth filling up the two colonnades opposite the temple, should be removed. These are the ancient bazaars along the rice fields in front of the temple.

(11) The bases of the side posts of the *oonjal* (swing) situated a short distance to the south of the Vital Rayasvami temple, should be repaired.

It has been reported that in compliance with the above suggestions, supplemental estimates are being prepared.

Thevanga Matam at Hampi.—I received a petition from certain persons in the Hospet taluk, asking permission to occupy a matam at Hemakutam in the Hampi ruins near the Pampapathysvami temple. I submitted this to Government, stating that I saw no objection to the occupation, provided that they complied with articles 4 and 5 of the Ancient Monuments Act VII of 1904. The Government thereon sanctioned the occupation by the petitioners of the Thevanga Matam at Vijayanagar, as a place of worship, on the condition that the petitioners executed a formal agreement to carry out only such repairs or extensions as are approved by the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, and the Superintending Engineer, III Circle, and to comply with such conditions as the Collector in consultation with the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, and the Superintending Engineer considered necessary. The Collector of Bellary proposed the terms accordingly, and forwarded them to me. I returned them to him with my approval.

7. Cuddapah—*Towers of the Navab's Palace.*—These are of archæological interest, and are in a fairly good state of preservation, except for the bottom three near the basement, where the plaster and bricks are disintegrated. It was proposed to fill up the gaps of the decayed bricks with concrete, and to plaster this with cement. The decayed basements were underpinned during the year, and it is reported that the work is completed.

Amount of estimate was Rs. 175. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 172.

Gandikota—The Fort and Monuments on the hill.—Cleaning, flooring with concrete, etc., have been done during the year 1904–1905, at the following monuments:—

Old Madhavasvami temple, mosque, old granary, Raghunadhasvami temple hall and archway.

It was found that more extensive repairs were necessary, and it is reported that estimates have been called for.

During the inspection made by this department, it was further suggested that the cracks in the roof of the Madhavasvami temple should be pointed, and the leakage of water during rains prevented. The flooring and the roofing of the two *mantapams* on the north-east of the temple, within the courtyard, required to be pointed. The *madapalle* or cook-room on the south-west corner had its wall on the north side somewhat dilapidated, and it was found necessary that it should be rebuilt. The stones in the walls on both sides of the *mahamantapam* in front of the shrine were falling. They required to be built up in some parts, and pointed elsewhere wherever there were large cracks. Portions of the courtyard wall on the north-east, required to be built up with brick and chunam instead of mud and stones as was done in other parts of the wall.

The Mosque.—The large cracks and wide spaces between the stones in the basement of the mosque outside, must be grouted wherever it may be necessary, and pointed in other places as the safety of the building above it, depends mostly upon the stability of the basement all round. The lintel on the doorway at the entrance to the staircase on the north-east of the mosque has disappeared. The entrance being open, it gives free access to the building, thereby allowing damage to be done. The absence of the lintel stone has also caused a slight sinking of the building above, which would, in course of time, result in some cracks appearing in the building. It was pointed out that the lintel stone should be replaced, and the entrance protected by a door.

The old granary.—In addition to the repairs already done to this building, it was pointed out, that pointing of the walls was necessary to keep the stones of the wall intact.

Raghunadhasvami temple.—It would appear that no repairs have been done to this temple. The extensive repairs the outer walls require, were pointed out to the Public Works officer who was present at the spot during inspection. The archways of the pigeon tower are cracked in several places, and require to be immediately repaired

lest the superincumbent tower should come down and crush the whole building. During inspection here, a curious ring stone dumb-bell was found lying partly buried in the ground to the west of the pigeon tower mentioned above. It is circular in shape and a foot and seven inches in diameter with a thickness of nine and a half inches. A bar or handle is left in the middle or open part of the stone to lift it for exercising. The central bar is 8½ inches long. The diameter of the thickness of the central handle is 2¼ inches. The tradition is that it was used by the ancient Kings in their gymnastic exercises. It weighs two maunds; and it has been brought to Madras.

Provision made for repair of the remains at Gandikota for 1904–1905 was Rs. 1,000.

Expenditure incurred during 1904–1905 was Rs. 3,735.

A provision of Rs. 5,000 has been made for the year 1905–1906.

Gurramkonda—Sri Narasimmasvami's temple.—The following repairs were proposed—clearing site of temple, repairing path to temple, excavating mounds and recovering carved and inscribed stones and fixing them up in and about the temple in a suitable position. During the year, the following repairs were carried out. Renewing plaster, removing and rebuilding slipped portions, and supplying doors with bolts, etc. Provision made in the conservation budget for 1904–1905 was Rs. 300. Amount of estimate was Rs. 280. Expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1905 was Rs. 272. It is reported that a sum of Rs. 100 is required for flooring the fourth room and that only Rs. 8 is available. The amount required has been recommended for the sanction of Government.

Sidhout—The Fort.—This fort which is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Pennar in the town of Sidhout, is said to have been constructed by Anantaroy, one of the Matli Rajas in the year1228 of the era of Salivahana, corresponding to A.D. 1305. Subsequently, it became the residence of the Patna Nabob, and was joined to the fief of Cuddapah. The building contains many stone carvings in the Dravidian style, but these having been executed in a friable kind of sandstone, have lost their sharpness of outline, and are gradually crumbling away. During the Muhammadan occupation, a mosque was built within the fort on the river side, which is still used for worship. It also contains a tomb which is much venerated by the Muhammadan community.

The walls and outworks of the fort were considerably damaged during the various sieges which it has undergone and the interior is in ruins. The outer wall, which is surrounded by a deep and wide moat is in a fair condition, but it and the moat are thickly overgrown with prickly-pear, shrubs and trees, the latter in their growth splitting and hastening the destruction of the walls. It was proposed to clear away all such growths, and clear up the walls, moat and interior of the fort for which a lump sum provision was made. During the year, the prickly-pear was cleared, and a sum of Rs. 1,702 was spent thereon. It is reported that, for the thorough conservation of this monument, Rs. 2,000 more are required.

The fort was inspected, and the following notes were made:—

"The fort has two entrances, one on the east and the other on the west. On the outside of the fort wall towards the east, two slab stones are imbedded; one of which measuring 13 by 2 feet bears old Telugu inscriptions and the other measuring 3 by 2 feet has the figure of Anjaneya sculptured thereon. In the second courtyard of the court, was found an image of Ganesa, measuring 4 by 2½ feet. On the east gate of the courtyard, is a panel sculptured with Hindu images, and surrounded by floral carvings. There is also a *mantapam*, the piers of which are sculptured with Hindu images and lion heads. Opposite to this gate, are lying scattered, about 250 stone shot. They vary in size from a foot, 9 inches to 6 inches, in diameter. Towards the north of these, is a Hindu shrine, built of bricks, by the side of which, was found lying a *lingam* measuring 8 feet long. Close to this, lies buried in earth, another *lingam* measuring 3 feet long. Not far from these, is a *Nandi* (bull), 8 by 4 by 4 feet. The face of this is partly fractured. Towards the south of this, is a small rock with old Telugu inscriptions. This measures 7½ feet square. The inscriptions are partly defaced. Here, was also found another artistically carved panel with the figure of Suryanarayanasvami holding lotus flowers in its hands. It has seven horses

carved on its base. The Svami has two female attendants standing one on each side. The upper portion of the panel is 4½ by 2 feet. To the south of this, is a Musjid. It is said, that, further south, is a subterranean passage leading from the fort to the river Pennar running from the south of the fort. West of this, is an ancient well, opposite to which, is an old dilapidated Muhammadan building. North of this, are an old tank and a musjid. Near this is a dais or throne platform. Near the west-gate, is a *mantapam* in the Vijianagar style, with the figures of Hindu images and lion heads carved on the piers. The outside is almost cleared of vegetation, while there are yet small plants growing in the interior of the fort. These require to be destroyed by root. On further examination of the ground, there were discovered three stone gun shot and one iron shot. There was also found a very old copper coin, probably of Vijayanagar."

Sompalle—Chennakesavasvami temple.—Towards the completion of the repair of Sompalle temple, an expenditure of Rs. 125 was incurred during the year 1904-1905 in introducing cornice stones wherever they were missing.

Vontimitta—The temple.—Rs. 500 were sanctioned for 1904-1905 towards the repair of the temple here. But, in the reports received from the Public Works Officers, no mention is made of the temple. It is probably due to no work having been done there.

FOURTH CIRCLE.

8. COIMBATORE—*Karur—Kalayanapasupathisvarasvami temple.*—Having heard of the extensive repairs that were being carried out to this temple by the Nattukottai Chetties, an inspection was made. It was found that the main buildings, including the shrine, had been long ago, demolished, and in their stead, the erection of the new buildings had been completed. The only remains of the ancient buildings of the temple that were left uninterfered with, are a hundred-pillared mantapam, an ordinary granite *Dvajasthambam* of about 40 feet in height, and an unfinished *gopuram* at the entrance to the third courtyard wall. The walls of these courtyards are in complete ruins.

9. MALABAR—*Palghat—The Fort.*—A provision of Rs. 200 was made in the conservation budget for 1904-1905. A sum of Rs. 127 was spent towards the removal of bushes and other overgrowth from the fort and ditch walls. It is reported that for its thorough conservation, a sum of Rs. 300 is required, and the balance thus required has been recommended to Government for sanction.

A notice of the existence of a Jain temple near Palghat, was made in the *Madras Mail*. On reading this, I referred the matter to the Executive Engineer, West Coast Division, who inspected the temple, and forwarded the following notes:—

"The temple is situated about half-way between Palghat and Olavacode on a slight eminence called Jagana Modu. The temple can hardly be called a ruined one; it is no doubt ancient and has evidently been neglected, but is still used for worship by the faithful few that live in its vicinity. It is, I am told, dedicated to Chandra-Pravarthi, but I was unable to get any information as to when and by whom it was built. The temple is just a plain oblong building of granite with plinth and cornice. The roof is the terraced type carried on granite beams. Over the roof is a second cadjan roof. The interior is divided into, I think, three chambers in the end, in one of which is the statue of Chaṇdra-Pravarthi; of white marble, as I have been informed. There is buried somewhere in the compound a second statue, which, one of the attendant Jains said, he would dig up and give to you or the museum. This one is said to be headless, having been mutilated by Tippu Sultan. Tradition says that the Jain settlement originally consisted of 150 houses; this is supported by the statement that there are traces of 150 wells. I saw two of these wells, one close to the temple and one in an adjacent garden and ruins of three others. They are interesting from the fact that the construction of the wells is of cut granite. Such expensive work could only have been indulged in by a prosperous community.

"The above particulars I elicited with the aid of M.R.Ry T. M. Venkatachalam Iyer, the local correspondent of the *Madras Mail*, who wrote the paragraph which attracted your attention. He told me he would make further enquiries with a view

to gather additional information. Taking into consideration the fact that this building is probably the only Jain temple in Malabar, I think it is worthy of restoration, and I would suggest that the terraced roof be repaired, and a suitable parapet wall constructed. In addition, I would also recommend that an enclosing wall be constructed all around the building; for this purpose, some old hewn granite blocks lying about, might be utilised.

"It may interest you to know that on examining some recently excavated gravel pits in the vicinity of the temple, I came across the remains of some earthenware urns of large size whether sepulchral or not, I cannot venture to say; but it might be worth while to investigate further. I have given instructions to have the building measured, and an estimate made for the repairs suggested above.

"If I receive any further information from Mr. Venkatachalam Iyer I will address you again on the subject."

Tellicherry—The Fort.—The fort is an ancient structure of the 16th century built of laterite. The lighthouse and the light quarters are on the north-west bastion, the Salt and Abkári office, Malabar Volunteer Rifle Armoury, and Sub-Registrar's office are located in the body of the fort. The only unoccupied portions are the south-east bastion and surrounding breast works.

The wall forming the breast work, and the bastion of the fort were overgrown with lantana which had taken deep root here and there. A portion of the enclosure with a door attached, dividing the south-east bastion from the public buildings in the fort, had collapsed and required to be built up again. Estimates were called for, by this department, for protecting the fort from falling into disrepair, and eventual ruin—and accordingly, rooting out grass and small trees from the walls of the fort, clearing away undergrowth and plastering walls in places were carried out at a cost of Rs. 340 from a provision made for the purpose. It was reported that towards its thorough conservation a sum of Rs. 400 was required, and this has been recommended to Government for sanction.

10. North Arcot—*The Delhi gate.*—Out of an allotment of Rs. 200, a sum of Rs. 192 was spent towards the petty repairs of the gate, to prevent the building from falling into decay.

Chandragiri—The Palace.—The old tank in front of the palace was cleared of weeds at a cost of Rs. 175, the expenditure being met from the provision made for the repairs of the Hindu temple at Vellore fort.

Mahendravadi—The Rock cut temple.—During the year, wooden railings were constructed in the Rock cut temple at Mahendravadi at a cost of Rs. 100.

Ukkal—The Vishnu temple.—The débris in the Vishnu temple here were removed at a cost of Rs. 29.

Vellore—The Hindu temple at the Fort.—The partly ruinous *mantapam* was underpinned, and necessary repairs done to prevent the temple from falling into decay. A memorial medallion was affixed. The repair, it is stated, could not be resumed till too late in the year, pending receipt of instructions from the Superintending Engineer. A provision of Rs. 900 was made in the conservation budget for 1904-1905. Amount spent during the year was Rs. 594. During the inspection made of the temple, the following archæological notes were made:—A stone bull lying loose has been put on a pedestal. The left horn on the inner side of the *gopuram* and the greater part of what had fallen down were again set up. The lintels have been replaced, and the roofs of the small chambers in the first *gopuram* were repaired. Wherever there was a danger of falling material, those portions in the *gopuram* were repaired.

The North-west Mantapam.—One of the pillars on the east, already sunk, will be removed on due supports being placed under the roof, and then after building up the basement, the pillar will be replaced. The one on the west, which is out of position, will be brought to its original position, by supporting the roof, and facilitating thereby the removal of the pillar. Granting that the brick concrete weighs 100 lbs. per cubic foot and the granite 168 lbs. per cubic foot as stated by "Molesworth", the concrete and stone slabs have probably formed into a solid mass, and as the pillar sank, the weight became supported by the remaining pillars, and only the ends of the stone

beams are now resting on the pillar. A subterranean room has been discovered by the Public Works department under this *mantapam*, which has its entrance at the well and on the south side of it. To make the entrance into the subterranean room possible, it is necessary to bale out the water in the well referred to. It is possible that there may be similar subterranean rooms under other *mantapams* on the south-west and other corners. It was also found that there are such rooms under the main shrine. One of these was already discovered under the main building. This measures about 12 by 6 feet. Plastering in the first and second *gopurams* was done, colouring them in harmony with the adjacent old building. The inscription stone on the left side of the second entrance was fixed on a chunam built pedestal, and a railing put up in front of it. In the pedestal, was imbedded also another inscribed stone. There is an inscription stone in the floor of the *mantapam* which is fenced with a railing all round. In the front of the doorway some metal bosses were fixed in place of others which had disappeared.

Kandy Raja Mahal.—Regarding certain repairs to be done to the Kandy Raja Mahal at Vellore, the correspondence connected therewith was referred to me by Government. As I found in the repairs contemplated nothing affecting the building archæologically, I concurred with the proposed repairs.

11. SALEM—*Krishnagiri—The Hill Fort.*—On the hill fort at Krishnagiri, there are about half a dozen roofless buildings and caves which were completely covered by prickly-pear, jungle and thorny bushes. Towards the conservation of these buildings, it was first necessary to remove the plants by root and destroy them totally before any repairs were attempted to the buildings themselves. Thus, the prickly-pear, trees and shrubs were removed, during the year at a cost of Rs. 290. A provision of Rs. 2,000 has been made in the conservation budget for 1905–1906.

Nâmakkal—The Fort and temple on the hill.—The fort consists of ramparts built on a single rock, having two entrances—one public and the other private. The rampart is built of rough stone with a layer of masonry over it. There is a small ruined and abandoned Vishnu temple in the fort, which is devoid of any architectural beauty and still worthy of preservation on account of its antiquity. The fort was full of prickly-pear, and there were about a dozen trees growing on the rampart causing damages to the masonry which had to be eradicated. Accordingly, the prickly-pear and trees covering the fort were removed during the year at a cost of Rs. 73. It was reported that a further sum of Rs. 47 was required towards its thorough conservation.

Sankaridrug—The fort on the hill.—The fort contains nine gates from the foot to the summit of the hill, and front walls extend from each side of the gates, and go round the hill and are connected with precipitous rocks. The top and sides of almost all the walls were overgrown with prickly-pear and trees, and cracks had been formed in the walls by the penetration of the roots of these trees. Towards the conservation of the fort, it was first necessary to clear the fig trees and prickly-pear and accordingly during the year under report, they were removed at a cost of Rs. 50. A provision of Rs. 2,000 has been made for the year 1905–1906 towards its repair. This will be taken on hand as soon as suggestions for conservation are offered after inspection by this department. The fort was inspected, while the removal of the bushes and trees was in progress, and the following notes were made :—

First gate of the fort.—Some portions of the bastion walls, continuous from this gate all around the fort of the hill have fallen in different places. The prickly pear and bushes covering the bastion walls should be removed.

Second gate.—This gate is covered with margosa trees, prickly-pear and bushes on the sides and top, and these also should be removed.

Third gate.—There are a few bushes to be removed. In front of this gate, on the right side, there is a shrine dedicated to *Aghora Veerabadrasvami* (அகோர வீரபத்ர ஸ்வாமி) measuring 26 by 10 feet, facing east. The main image of worship in the shrine is well carved and is in a good state of preservation. Between the third and fourth gates, there is a large temple dedicated to *Varadaraja Perumal*, measuring 150 by 117 feet. There is a three-storeyed *mantapam* over the main entrance, facing east. In front of the temple, there is a four-pillared square *mantapam*. Between the temple

and this-four pillared *mantapam*, there is a *Garudasthambam* or *Dipasthambam* 16 feet in height; and behind the temple, there is a tank. There are two Telugu inscriptions, one, on the steps at the second entrance, and the other, on the floor next to the steps at the south entrance gate of the second *praharam*.

Inside the temple, the stones of the flooring have been removed in some places, and require to be replaced.

Fourth gate.—This is strongly built with stone, the entrance facing east. Inside the gate on the right side, there is a figure of Anjaneya sculptured on a stone, facing south. This gate is covered with prickly-pear and bushes on the sides and top, and should be cleared.

Fifth gate.—Behind this gate, at a distance of about 400 feet, there is a large natural cave of a height of 35 feet from the level of the ground. In front of this cave, is built a twelve-pillared *mantapam* measuring 21 by 16¾ feet. The tradition is that a Muhammadan saint went inside the cave and disappeared thereafter. This *mantapam* is used by the Muhammadans for prayer. To the left side of the gate, a bastion wall extends and touches the cave. It is built with brick and mortar and is overgrown with plants and bushes and these should be removed. Behind the bastion wall, close to the gate, there is a figure of an Anjaneya, moulded in plaster, facing east. On the right side, is a *mantapam* in ruins, and completely hidden under bushes and trees.

Sixth gate.—Inside the gate, on the left side, there is a figure of Ganesa, carved on the small rock, facing north. There are numerous prickly-pears and bushes in front and rear of the gate. These will have to be removed by root. Some repair is necessary to preserve the gate.

Seventh gate.—The gate is strongly built with stones, the entrance facing east. It is covered with prickly-pear and bushes all round, and should be cleared of them. Between the 7th and 8th gates, there is a magazine measuring 40′ × 23′, built with brick and chunam; it is almost semi-circular in shape. The roof of the magazine, slopes on each side, and the cracks thereon require to be pointed.

Eighth gate.—It would appear that the roof of the gate being badly cracked, was entirely removed, lest it should endanger any one passing under it.

Ninth gate.—This is said to have been built by the English in the year 1799. It is strongly built with brick in chunam.

Tenth gate.—The entrance here, leads to a flight of 30 steps cut on a rock. It is said to have been built by one of the kings of Mysore. To the right of the entrance, is imbedded in the wall, a panel with *Gajendra Moksham* carved thereon. There is a shrine dedicated to Anjaneya, measuring 16½′ × 8½′. On the right side of the shrine, there is a Telugu inscription which is illegible. Behind this, there is another shrine dedicated to *Doorgi* (Demi Goddess). This is already partly fallen. To the right of the above shrine, there is a big *Junai* (a pool) known after the name of the Goddess *Doorgi*. In the bed of another pool near by, was found a small cannon ball. Behind this shrine, and not far from it, is a stone built granary, measuring 86′ × 24′ divided into two apartments by a partition wall in the middle. In close proximity to this, is a room with three apartments said to have been used for the storage of oil, ghee and honey. There is a temple dedicated to Chennakesava Perumal on the topmost part of the hill, measuring 48¼′ by 22¼′ facing east. Behind this, are inscribed on a rock some Telugu inscriptions, which are partly illegible, a portion of which was made out.

It runs as follows:—

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పింగళనామసంవత్సర

SVASTI SRI SAKHABDHA.

1600.

PINGALA NAMA SAMVATSARA.

A few feet from here, was found on the slopes of the rock, an old coin. This might have been carried there by rain water, as the place where it was found was evidently a water course. In such water courses elsewhere, coins have been often picked up, and a more thorough search here might lead probably to the discovery of more coins. On the right side of the shrine, is a building, probably used as a *Madapalle* or cook-room. The temple has an annual income of Rs. 500. Behind the temple, and not far from it, to the north-west is a pool of water. It is so deep and overshadowed by a projecting rock, that the rays of the sun do not, at any time, fall thereon. It is thus very cool, and the pool, it is said, never gets dry. Some virtue is ascribed to this water, inasmuch as the belief is, that, bathing therein or drinking thereof, will cure the sick. On the north-east, is carved on a rock, a *lingam* with a *pani vattam*. Below this, are inscribed three lines of an inscription in Devanagiri characters. A little behind this inscription, is a small mosque. Besides these, there are several other buildings and *mantapams*, built in different places on the rock, which are all mostly in ruins. It is also said that coins and iron shot are found at various places on the rock.

The building of the several gates of the fort is ascribed to different persons.

The 4th—to Kunni vettuvan, headman of a Palaiyam or a village, known in ancient times as Pallaiyapatt or holder of a village.

5*th*—to Tippu Sultan.

6*th*, 7*th* and 8*th*—to Lakshmi Kantha Raja.

9*th*—to the English dating 1799 A.D., and the 10*th*—to the Maharaja of Mysore.

Somesvarasvami temple.—At the foot of the hill, at a distance of 2 furlongs from it, is Somesvarasvami temple. It measures 178 by 116 feet. The courtyard wall on the north-east has partly fallen. There is a Kanarese inscription on the right side of the south entrance to the *Mahamantapam* in front of the shrine. The temple has an annual income of Rs. 900, and yet the temple is covered with deeply rooted plants, in some cases, trees. On the south side of the temple, is a stone-built tank. Between the parapet wall of this and the courtyard wall of the temple, was found a copper coin lying on the road between these two walls.

12. SOUTH CANARA—*Bekal.*—The Fort—It was proposed to eradicate the growth of lantana and other wild vegetation, which had grown and taken root, though they were cleared during the previous year. Thereafter, it was necessary to rebuild with laterite in chunam, those portions of the fort which threatened to collapse. The above repairs were carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 186 from a provision of Rs. 200 made for the year 1904–1905. It was reported that a further sum of Rs. 200 was required towards its thorough conservation, and the balance required has been recommended to Government for sanction.

FIFTH CIRCLE.

13. CHINGLEPUT—*Conjeeveram—The Pallava temples.*—The Pallava temples at Conjeeveram were inspected and the following notes were made :—

KAILASANATHA TEMPLE.

(1) The cracks on the south-east corner of the temple require to be filled in.

(2) The ground adjacent to the temple all around should be sloped and paved if possible to a breadth of about 5 or 6 feet, so that any rain water may be immediately washed off.

(3) The rubbish all around should be removed to some distance from the outside courtyard wall.

(4) The wide cracks in the *rathas* should be filled in.

(5) Plants in the temple will have to be removed by root.

(6) The new stones or newly-chiselled stones and newly-plastered portions should be coloured so as to harmonize with the adjacent parts. With regard to the latter, the colour should be mixed either with the plaster, mortar or cement as the case may be before it is used.

(7) It was proposed by the Director-General to remove the lamp-posts. What substitute can be made for them was not decided upon. Probably, a hanging lantern might be hung on a hook to be driven into one of the side walls. The lantern might be removed after use during the night time.

(8) The newly-erected buttresses should be coloured so as to harmonize with the adjacent parts.

AIRAVATESVARA TEMPLE.

(1) The sculptured panels wherever they are not much damaged by weather should be exposed to view by getting the brickwork covering these panels removed.

(2) If a few coats of whitewashing alone could prevent decay of the exposed sandstone sculptures, the plastering might be avoided altogether.

(3) The present plastering, if continued, would only give a new appearance to the whole building. The plastering should have been mixed with a colour, which might then have been in harmony with that of the adjacent parts.

MUKTESVARA TEMPLE.

The estimate for the clearance of vegetation should be prepared and submitted.

TRIPURANTAKESVARASVAMI TEMPLE.

Some repairs were carried out here with the sanctioned allotment of Rs. 280. I visited this in January last, and suggested that the stone carvings should not be plastered over, and that the bricks covering panels in the walls should be removed as it was likely that they might disclose some more carvings. In cases where the images were not decipherable, and the masonry worn away by time, it would be better to underpin it again with brickwork and plaster so far as it was necessary leaving untouched the portions of the panels which could be made out. Since my inspection, the work was being carried out accordingly for some time.

But, the temple authorities were not satisfied with the kind of work suggested, as they wanted the stone sculptures to be entirely covered with plaster. Where the images were visible, they wished them so outlined; and otherwise, panels were to be plastered as a flat surface. As this could not be allowed, the temple people locked and sealed the temple without giving notice to the contractor to remove his materials and tools which were inside the temple.

The Divisional Executive Engineer informed me about this, and I thereon addressed the following letter to the Collector of the district:—

"In enclosing copy of correspondence received from the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, I have the honour to state that the temple referred to is one of the few Pallava temples that exist at Conjeeveram. They are contemporary with the rock-cut caves and monoliths at the Seven Pagodas. They thus date from the 5th to the 7th century A.D., and are, excluding others at the Seven Pagodas—the only known examples of their kind in Southern India.

"(2) They are thus of great archæological importance, and Government has sanctioned and spent some thousands of rupees for their repairs. Being built of sandstone, they have been much affected by the weather, the sculptures which cover most of the walls having been hollowed out or almost in some cases entirely worn away.

"(3) It is extremely desirable that these stone sculptures should be left exposed to view, wherever it was possible, and that only hollows in the walls should be filled in. Those in charge of the temple, it seems, wish to entirely cover the sculptures with plaster, in some instances with a crude outline of the figures left; and in others entirely obliterated, which will result in the entire destruction of all archæological interest the temple possesses, and make it appear like a newly-built one, which is apparently what they want.

"(4) As this is not the intention of Government in sanctioning funds for restoration, I should be glad if you could use your influence in inducing the people to allow the building to be restored on proper lines, else I do not see how Government funds can be spent on it."

The Collector thereon informed me that the temple had been repaired by the Public Works department and the materials and tools of the contractor had been handed over to him.

EKAMBARESVARASVAMI TEMPLE.

This is the temple where the Nattukottai Chetties are conducting extensive repairs. There are still some portions in this temple not yet touched by the Chetties. If desirable, and it be possible, such portions might be preserved.

Mamallapuram (*Seven Pagodas*)—*The ancient monuments.*—Revised estimates for the preservation of the ancient monuments at Mamallapuram, prepared by the Superintending Engineer, V Circle, were submitted by me to Government. I noticed therein the omission of the most necessary pieces of conservation at the place, viz., the Pallava temple, which was previously used as a lighthouse, the restoration of which was ordered in G.O., No. 2462 W., dated 9th September 1902, and pointed out the necessity of its inclusion in the present estimates, as it was undesirable that it should continue to be defaced by the unsightly plaster coping of the wallhead and other modern additions. My views on the matter were previously embodied in the correspondence preceding the Government order above quoted.

The Government sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 3,040—*vide* G.O., No. 1032, dated 15th December 1904, towards the conservation of the monuments.

The ancient monuments here were visited, but I noticed that during my inspection in January, no repairs had been carried out and no reports about the work done during the year have been received, though a requisition was made for the purpose.

Sadras—The Dutch Fort—and Tiruvedandai—Nithyakalyana Varahasvami temple.—On my way to the Seven Pagodas and return, I visited Sadras and Tiruvedandai and made notes for the conservation of the two monuments there and took photographs of the Fort in the former and the temple in the latter. Both of them required to be cleared of the overgrowing vegetation and at least repaired, if they could not possibly be restored.

14. South Arcot—*Gingee—The South Fort.*—The Superintending Engineer, V Circle, reported to Government that "the replacing of the old teakwood door to one of the many openings which had no doors need not be carried out, for, it would not further the interests of antiquity in any way. The teak beams to be inserted in the temple at the foot of the hill, where beams used to be before, will have to be wedged up tight against the ceiling or that they would not serve the purpose of taking any bearing should they ever be required to do so. Certain stones at the entrance to a *mantapam* were cracked. These beam stones support a heavy structure against a portion of which the pillars that support the beam stones abut. The cracks may not be immediately dangerous, nevertheless it would be well to build up masonry pillars underneath them with a layer of portland cement mortar between the tops of the caps and the under-surface of the beam stones to be supported. There was an item of Rs. 50 for digging a few pits in a tumulus at the bottom of the hill with the idea of finding an old musket or two. The area of each pit would be about 25 square feet and, as it might be necessary to dig 10 feet deep, the excavation of half a dozen pits would swamp the 50 rupees. The area of the tumulus is approximately 26,650 square feet and taking the area of ground broken by six pits at

50 square feet, we get the long odds 17,761 to one against weapons being found in either of those pits, unless the relics happen to be distributed over a considerable area of the mound, which is very improbable. I have therefore ordered these excavations to cease (two pits have been commenced) and it is considered that the money might be better spent on propping up the beam stones aforesaid. If the possibility of anything being contained by the tumulus is to be investigated, it would be well to provide for levelling the whole mound". This was referred to me for my opinion and I stated that, as the amount then sanctioned was limited, and obviously insufficient for all the repairs required, the work should be carried out on the lines suggested by the Superintending Engineer, V Circle. That is, the urgent works first. The others, such as the excavation of the mound, might be deferred till further funds were provided and this excavation might best be done by this department.

During an inspection by this department, it was observed that, on the eve stones of the last stairway of Rani Mahal in the Gingee Fort, Public Works officers had placed some dealwood planks and were erecting thereon a parapet wall. Neither the projecting thin eve stones nor the dealwood planks were strong enough to support the heavy wall now under erection. These stones might, eventually, be broken under the weight and in so doing, endanger portions of the building all round. This danger might have been obviated by the erection of the wall on the roof of the building. The northern wall adjacent to the shrine of Ranganadhasvami is cracked, and has bulged on the outside. This requires to be repaired.

15. TANJORE—*Kumbakónam—The temples and Mahamagam tank.*—On a report received from the Superintending Engineer, V Circle, on the condition of the ancient monuments at Kumbakónam, they were inspected, and the following notes were made:—

Sarangapani temple.—The front tower with eleven storeys was in a most dilapidated condition owing to the decay of the wooden frames in the eleven openings, and consequent falling off of portions of brickwork adjacent to the frames. The superstructure, which originally rested on the upper beams, has now nothing to rest upon, and the weight might bring down the whole tower, if it be not immediately repaired. The stairway leading to these storeys also requires thorough repairs. The vegetation now grown around the tower and on parts of the temple should be removed by root. Some of the finials require repairs and replacing by new ones. A cross stone beam in the roof of the *mantapam* adjacent to the *Dvajasthambam* and in front of the *Thayar Sannidhi* is cracked, and requires to be replaced by a new one.

Kumbesvarasvami temple.—The front *gopuram* of this temple is in the same condition as that of the Sarangapani Svami temple, and is in need of similar repairs. There is a crack in the wall of the second courtyard on the north-east side, which requires to be grouted and pointed.

Mahamaga tank.—This is one of the sacred tanks of the southern parts of India. There are sixteen small *mantapams* or shrines all around the tank at short intervals. One of these on the north-east is cracked owing to the settlement of the foundations. This ought to be repaired.

Thiruvalanjulai—Svetavinayagar temple.—The front tower was cracked on one side on account of settlement of the foundations. The roof of the *Mahamantapam* was leaky. The bushes grown on the south side of the tower will have to be removed. The roof of the *mantapam* of the Amman shrine in the second courtyard was cracked and required to be pointed. There were several bushes growing in the third courtyard or *praharam*, which should be removed.

Svamimalai—The temple.—The Tahsildar of Trichinopoly brought to my notice the extensive repairs the Nattukkottai Chetties were doing to the temple here, and necessary action was taken by this department in suggesting proposals for the preservation of the parts of the temple archæologically interesting.

Tranquebar—The Dansborg Castle.—I inspected the Dansborg Castle at Tranquebar in company with Mr. Morin, the Executive Engineer, and in consultation with him settled the lines on which the restoration should proceed. The estimates were prepared and sanction was accorded thereto in G.O., No. 275, Public, dated 10th April 1905. These referred only to the citadel of the fort known as the Dansborg;

a considerable part of the fort walls surrounding the town still exists in comparatively good condition. I suggested that an annual grant of a small sum should be made for the clearance of vegetation. There are many interesting remains of the early European occupation existing at Tranquebar. Among these is a finely carved wooden panel representing the Last Supper, with a Latin inscription, placed in a side room of the Zion Church, built by the Dutch and now occupied by the S.P.G.

Another panel of evident similar date representing the Descent from the Cross exists in the Roman Catholic Church near the west entrance to the fort. Both these are masterpieces of wood-carving of old date, presumably of the 17th or 18th centuries, and are such as would originally only be placed in a Roman Catholic Church. How the former came to be in its present position is not known.

Casts of both of these wood-carvings could easily be taken without injury to the originals, and if the Collector could arrange with the owners to allow this, I stated that I would have it done, and that the casts could be placed in the Madras Museum and, if desirable, the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta. In the Zion Church is an interesting set of antique silver vessels for the Communion Service. The Church tower contains a large antique turret clock of probable Dutch make, which was in going condition, till within a short time ago. It required only a few repairs and new toiling ropes to make it go as well as before. I suggested its repair at Government cost as I was informed that the Church was maintained by Government. In the tower of this Church also is a peal of three bells—one is for ordinary ringing and the other two form chimes in connection with the ancient clock. These bear the following inscriptions, which probably closely approximate in date to that of the clock itself, on which no inscription has yet been seen. The dates are as follows:—

On the Bell of the Northern side.—So Deo Gloria me fecit J. C. Ritzmaun A°. 1791 zigous kerke udie Tranquebar.

Eastern side.—A°. 1741 kirke-u-Sion.

Western side.—A°. 1759 Stobt I. Tranquebar.

Several tomb stones of the 17th and 18th centuries, chiefly of the Danish and Dutch, but also of at least one Scotchman, besides many Scotch and English of a date subsequent to the British occupation, exist in the cemeteries there. These are all well cared for. On the above report from me, the Government desired the Collector of Tanjore to ascertain and inform me whether the owners of the carved wooden panels referred to in my letter had any objection to casts being taken of the panels, and stated that if they had no objection, the casts might be taken and forwarded to the Government Museum, Madras, and photographs of the silver vessels used for the Communion Service in Zion Church, Tranquebar, might also be sent there. The Collector communicated to me the consent of the owners, and the work of making plaster casts, etc., will be undertaken during 1905-1906.

SIXTH CIRCLE.

16. MADURA—*Alagar Koil—The two tanks on the hills.*—It was reported that towards the conservation of the two tanks on the hills at Alagar Koil a sum of Rs. 1,500 was required. This amount was sanctioned by Government, and it will have to be spent at the rate of Rs. 500 a year during the three years 1905—1908.

The Fort.—For the repairs of the fort here, Rs. 7,460 were estimated. Towards this expenditure the temple authorities contributed Rs. 7,000, the Government allotting the balance.

The work will be taken up by the Public Works Department as a contribution work. In proposing these repairs to Government, it was pointed out that it was necessary in the thorough eradication of deep-seated roots to demolish part of a wall and rebuild it after removal of the plants or trees. Similarly with cracks in the walls. Gaping openings or large fractures in walls are the chief places where vegetation usually takes root, and as the latter is the principal cause of the destruction of ancient buildings, it is best prevented by building up the openings. Old fallen material should be used as far as possible, especially on the faces of the walls. New material, used as packing in the centre, is not so unsightly as when put on the surface in conjunction with old masonry.

Koilpaiti—The temple.—For the maintenance of the temple here, a sum of Rs. 5 was spent.

Rámésvaram—The temple.—In continuation of my report on this temple, published in my annual report for the past year (pages 47 to 50), I would state that, as per G.O., No. 488, Public, dated 3rd June 1904, communicating to me a copy of a letter from the Collector of Madura, in which he stated that he has asked the Manager of the temple at Rámésvaram to again postpone the repairs until I have had an opportunity to examine the temple, I inspected the temple and discussed the proposed repairs and renovations with the representatives of the temple authorities as to what should be done and what left undone: a special report on which I submitted to Government, which is embodied in G.O., No. 643, Public, dated 1st August 1904. My suggestions therein were communicated in the said Government Order to the Collector of Madura, with a request that he might use his influence with the temple authorities to carry out my proposals as far as possible. The Collector of Madura, thereon, forwarded to me a memorandum (Enclosure No. 1 printed hereunder) from the Honorary Manager of the temple, stating, in detail, the alterations now proposed to be made by him on the building, and submitted simultaneously a copy thereof to Government with an extract of the letter from the Honorary Manager, Rámésvaram devastanam, in which he furnished a statement of his views and present intentions, in regard to each item of my remarks in paragraph 11 of my letter embodied in the G.O., No. 643, Public, dated 1st August 1904, quoted above. The Government thereon ordered me to submit my remarks on the said letter from the Manager. Accordingly I submitted the following report to Government.* In the letter from the Manager he promised attention to some of the suggestions I had already made, and had stated that the other alterations would be carried out, "strictly in pursuance of the tenets prescribed in the Hindu shastras and also according to the wishes of the Hindu community and with due regard to the preservation of ancient architectural remains as far as practicable".

* G.O., No. 139, Public, dated 27th February 1905.

(2) As the matter is not a local one, confined to this temple alone, but is one that has been in operation at other places for years past, and, from information, I incidentally received—but not officially as required by G.O., No. 745, Public, dated 21st August 1903—that similar works have recently been again proposed or are going on at other places also, I think it is desirable that my remarks on the memorandum † should be placed before Government so that they may be communicated to Collectors of other districts, where such operations are in progress or proposed. These remarks generally apply to all such cases of reconstruction of ancient monuments of the class noted, and the more publicity that is given to them, the better it will be for the preservation of the monuments concerned (Enclosure No. 2).

† Enclosure No. 2.

Enclosure No. 1.

From the Honorary Manager, Rámésvaram temple, dated 23rd November 1904, No. 27.

* * * * *

I would not have got the ancient carved and moulded stone work on the south gopuram to be plastered but for the fact that, being of sandstone, it is capable of weathering and of being gradually destroyed and this plastering is a sort of stop-gap to arrest for the time being the progress of decay. But this plastering cannot, in the nature of things, be durable, as at no distant date it will in its turn wear away, nor will it in any manner tell upon the strength or solidity of the original structure underlying it. I shall be glad, however, not to have any such work plastered in future, unless such a step is absolutely called for in the exigencies of the case. This will show that I take care as much as possible to preserve ancient structures as far as practicable.

2. I intend to substitute large slabs for the small irregular sized ones constituting the present stone floor of the third prakaram. I have an idea of demolishing the whole of the outer boundary wall (thirumathil) of the said prakaram now of sandstone and rebuilding it of granite; because, as shown by the Superintendent himself, it is ruinous, has fallen and is falling in many parts, partly on account of the weathering of the stone and partly owing to the unchecked growth of shrubs and young trees, and out of these two causes, the latter alone is preventable

while the former is not; in case sandstone is again to be used, the repair will not be permanent. As the Superintendent suggests that, if granite is to be preferred at all, it should be introduced for the whole wall and as the funds themselves permit such a desirable change, I have it in view to bring it about.

3. It is my object no doubt, if I can, to erect an iron railing around the Madhava pushkarani tank and construct anew its existing ruinous steps which the Superintendent has approved of, on the ground that during festival times none can be pushed down the steps by crowds in such a case.

4. I am ready to remove the brick rooms erected between the piers of the south corridor and I do not wish to erect any rooms between the piers of the north corridor.

5. I have given up the idea of raising any walls between the piers of the west entrance corridor to provide the enclosed shops. I would not have ever thought of it, had not the persons interested in the matter loudly clamoured for it.

6. The Go-ratham or car now being prepared at a cost of about Rs. 1,20,000 requires a place of safety for its being kept in order and there is no better place than the north-east corner of the third courtyard for the purpose.

7. There is no other suitable place than the east corridor for the location chiefly of the new vahanams now being made. Supposing they are kept inside the temple, the European sight-seers cannot have an opportunity of seeing them; because, it will involve the necessity of their being brought out and taken in, every time they come here, which means trouble and expense all round, not to speak of the risk that the vahanams themselves will run while being constantly shifted to and fro from one prakaram to the other. Thus, it is not for the storage of the vahanams already inside, as the Superintendent thinks, that such a course is contemplated.

8. For the same reasons, for which I propose to build of granite the thirumathil of the third prakaram, I want to construct that of the second with the same material. The Superintendent objects to there being any patchwork of two kinds of stone in the thirumathil of the third prakaram. On the same ground, I am not for the construction of the thirumathil of the second prakaram of a different material from that of the third, or of a combination of the two, since, in such a case, there will be a patchwork of two kinds of stone in the thirumathils presenting an awkward spectacle to the beholders. If the Superintendent says that plastering is not allowable in gopurams, can he permit it in thirumathils? And is not plastering an absolute concomitant of sandstone works? Originally, the Garbagraham of the temple alone forming the vital portion of all the places of worship in it was built of granite. This will show that nothing but want of capital and facilities to bring ample granite stood in the way of the whole temple being built of that material.

9. I am not responsible for the statue of the Sethupathi broken nearly 30 years ago, *i.e.*, several years previous to my connection with the temple.

10. I seek to use for the piers built of several sandstones, which are very weak materials, monolithic granite piers. Because, these are the real props for the whole superstructure. As at present situate, the piers may give way and fall down at any time.

11. If the thirumathils of the third and second prakarams are to be of granite, it necessarily follows that the first should be of the same material, for the reasons clearly stated above. I would not raise the height of this prakaram, if, as it is, it tallies with the canons of the silpa shastra. There is neither light nor drainage to the proper extent now in this prakaram, both of which require improvement. This is necessary to meet modern requirements of sanitation when, unlike of old, large crowds of pilgrims resort to the temple in ever-increasing numbers.

12. I have no other object to attain in renewing the small minor shrines around the Amman Koil and elsewhere than, in the interests of public convenience, to widen the passages thereof and give greater space to them and at the same time to show out distinctly to advantage the architectural beauty and design of the temple.

13. If possible, the Sivathirtham tank will be rebuilt of granite.

14. I have dwelt on this point at length in sub-paragraph 7 *supra.*

15. I am not going to meddle with the present arrangement of the pillars of the Sethupathi statues in the Ashta Lakshmi Mantapam, if it is not desired by the members of the Sethupathi family themselves, whom, of course, I would consult in the matter, if the innovation is found to be necessary according to the Hindu shastra.

16. I am not influenced by any sectarial prejudices in my endeavours to improve and enlarge the Vishnu Shrine of Athi Jaganatha Swami. Any such suspicion will vanish, if it be known that I have intended using marble for this portion of the temple, and it is for the convenience of the Vishnu worshippers themselves among others that the necessity of the enlargement has forced itself on my attention. Further, now it is defective as there is no tower over it, which is an indispensable characteristic of a place of worship worth the name. Though myself and the community to which I belong are Saivite, we equally worship and contribute freely to the Vishnu temples, the instances being the Ariyakudy Vishnu temple, the Devakotta Vishnu temple and the Madura Gudalalagar temple. My sole object of improving the said shrine is that the presiding God Sree Ramanatha Swami itself has been founded by Mall or Vishnu.

17. It is for the advantage of the worshippers that the Palliyarai is to be rebuilt according to the Hindu shastras. Now it is not as it should be.

18. Two piers of Anuppamantapam are not as they ought to be in direct front of the sannadhi. These are to be properly adjusted and, as the Superintendent suggests, a terraced stone roof is to be substituted for the thatched roof now seen.

In conclusion, I beg to assure you that I will act in these matters strictly in pursuance of the tenets prescribed in the Hindu shastras and also according to the wishes of the Hindu community and with due regard to the preservation of ancient architectural remains as far as practicable.

Besides, it is the duty of the managers of temples like myself to take due care of them and preserve them from ruin. Large sums of money have been already generously subscribed and larger sums are expected for the repairs of the temple. I welcome suggestions from any and every quarter in my humble endeavours and from none they will be more heartily hailed than from the responsible and high officers of the Government such as yourself.

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ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Memorandum on the amended proposals by the Honorary Manager on the repairs to the Rámesvaram temple.

In my previous report, embodied in G.O., No. 643, Public, dated 1st August 1904, to which reference is made in the foregoing enclosure, I have given in detail my opinion regarding the proposed reconstruction of the different parts of the temple, and have also expressed (paragraph 9) my appreciation of the laudable intentions of these Chetties who are proposing to, in great part, reconstruct the ancient building, though in part differing from them as to the attending results.

2. Modern conveniences and sanitary appliances, etc., may be very desirable in certain classes of modern buildings, but in ancient shrines, sanctified by age, and associations, such as these, which have derived their sanctity, or at least the most of it, almost solely through their continued existence in their original condition, during many ages, drastic changes which may convert them practically into modern buildings, which can have no present special sanctity, should be applied with great caution. Pilgrims visit these famous shrines, almost wholly because the latter have become sacred through existence for many centuries. A new temple of perhaps the size of, or even greater than that of Rámésvaram, would probably attract few or no pilgrims from any place at present. These monuments are relics of India's ancient greatness, and their unnecessary alteration or destruction, either wholly or partially, to make room for newly erected buildings, of however much grandeur, can only be deplored by all who have any interest in the religious and archæological associations connected with them. It is only with the latter that I have any direct connection, though I do not ignore the former; and I would request that my present and previous remarks might receive due and unbiassed attention by the reconstructors.

3. The temple is, no doubt at present, largely constructed of sandstone, which has nevertheless lasted for ages and may—with due precautions—last for as many ages more. Has it even occurred to those who wish to substitute granite for the ancient sandstone, and practically reconstruct a new temple with new materials, and new associations, and a depreciation of the sacredness which attached itself to the old building; and which has yet to be reacquired, by the newly erected one, whether the new material, however hard, will resist the sea air better than the ancient material? The sandstone gradually, through many centuries—as almost any material does—wears away, though it can be replaced or protected as it does so; but the granite comes off in large flakes when atmospherically affected, and remedies which can be employed with sandstone, cannot be used with the granite. In this respect, the experience of the ancient builders should not be lightly set aside, even if the reverence due to ancient works of architecture and sanctity is not as clearly understood by some as it should be.

4. In regard to what I said as to a "patchwork" use of granite and sandstone in any rebuilding of the wall of the outer courtyard (paragraph 11 (2) of previous report) I only mentioned that such would be undesirable in the one wall, if the former material was employed. I did not say the use of granite was essential, or desirable; in fact, I mentioned that repairs could be effected with the present sandstone material, as had been done at a part of the north side of the wall. It was also not by any means part of my suggestion, that even if granite was so used in this wall, that its non-use in other portions of the temple, would be "patchwork", and that therefore any other parts of, or the whole, or the most of the temple should be thus so reconstructed. Different materials are, of course, used in the construction of any one building; but some discretion is necessary in doing so.

5. It is presumable to suppose that the inner court of the temple, which it is proposed to heighten, must have been originally built in accordance with the tenets of the Hindu *shastras* on the subject—as all temples invariably are—and equally inconceivable that if such were not the

case, this should not have been discovered till now, and that the temple should notwithstanding have attained its position, as one of the leading shrines in India. This being so, any arbitrary alteration in the present proportion of height and breadth, to suit modern ideas as to light, etc., must place the building out of accordance with the *shastras*, by which all such architectural proportions are definitely and minutely fixed. These *shastras* prescribe the preservation, or repair of temples as a religious duty. In no part of them is sanction given to unnecessary alteration or demolition of shrines or their accessory buildings. It will serve as an example of how the ancient donors and builders adhered to this tenet of non-interference, to quote an illustration from Râmésvaram itself, which any one can see. Towards the western end of the temple, near the great outer prakaram, and in parts abutting into it, is a group of several ancient shrines of small size, probably dating from the 11th century A.D. The great outer corridor, so well known to visitors, is many centuries more modern. Yet in the latter construction of the corridor, one of these ancient shrines was left untouched, even though the walls of the corridor abut against the shrine, leaving a part of it projecting at an oblique angle into the corridor itself. The other shrines, though not parallel to the lines of the corridor, were nevertheless left as they originally were.

6. In regard to the suggestion in my previous report (paragraph 12) that any alterations should be done gradually, a suggestive instance was brought to my notice during a recent visit to Trichinopoly. A benefactor to charity—a Chetty, I was informed—spent much of his wealth in founding an institution for the destitute. Through this, and other circumstances, he is now a dependent on the charity he himself founded.

7. I am very glad to learn that the manager of the temple is willing to receive suggestions which—as far as mine are concerned—are only offered in its best interests; and that some of those I have made, have been so adopted. The chief point should be, in any measures for its improvement, to avoid any unnecessary demolition or alteration of ancient works, and simply to retain them in their original state, by such repairs as are evidently necessary to preservation. No modern buildings can adequately replace destroyed ancient ones. In this connection, I would suggest that, instead of spending about thirty lakhs of rupees on a building, which is generally in fairly good repair, and which should only absorb a fraction of it, it would be aiding the laudable endeavours of Government, with much more funds at their disposal than Government can spare in the preservation of ancient religious buildings, and also handing down the names of the donors to posterity as benefactors, such as the ancient Hindu kings were, if the Chetties spread their munificent benefactions among the many deserving more or less ruinous temples of the Presidency, limiting their works to necessary repairs, and suitable additions, without however interfering with, or altering or demolishing the ancient works already in existence, as has been the invariable custom in Southern India before the present time. Such large benefactions only existed in the time of power of the reigning Hindu sovereigns, and ceased with them. It would be well if a study of history led to a similar application of donations.

My remarks were communicated to the Collector of Madura (*vide* G.O., No. 139, Public, dated 27th February 1905).

Tiruppallani—Adijagannathasvami temple.—Adijagannathasvami temple here was visited. It was noted that the flooring of the temple and portions of the praharam walls required repairs. A photograph of the temple was taken. The palace buildings at a distance of about 2 furlongs from the temple, partly in ruins, and known by the name of Sethurajapatnam palace, were inspected, and a photograph was taken.

Yanamalai—The fort with inscriptions.—A sum of Rs. 77-8-10 was spent during the year towards sundry repairs to the fort.

17. Tinnevelly—*Gangai Kondan and Krishnapuram—The temples.*—The repairs to the temples at Gangai Kondan and Krishnapuram were estimated to cost Rs. 2,000 and Rs 1,400, respectively, which, it was reported, would be met by the temple authorities from the funds available.

Srivilliputtur—The temple.—The Chairman of this municipality informed the Collector of the Tinnevelly district, in his letter Reference Circular No. 487, dated 20th May 1904, of dangerous cracks in the main *gopuram* of the Srívilliputtúr temple. The Collector forwarded the report to Government with a request that the Government Architect might be sent to inspect the *gopuram* and offer suggestions towards its repairs. The Government referred the matter to me, and desired me to state whether I considered the *gopuram* worthy of conservation, and if so, what measures I would propose. Thereon, considering that this is one of the finest *gopurams* in the district, and a building of much antiquity and beauty, I personally inspected the temple and submitted the following report to Government:—

"The gopuram is a very lofty one, and has some fine stone sculptures in the lower storeys. It is built of solid brick, set in hard mortar, with a facing of sculptured stone on the lower portion up to the height of the lofty entrance door, as is usual in such *gopurams*.

"The cracks are entirely due to unequal subsidence of the foundations, as an inspection of the lower stone courses of the basement conclusively shows. There, some of the basement stones are uneven; and some slabs are tilted up, according as the pressure came on them or not. This sinking must have been of comparatively recent occurrence, else, if it had proceeded for centuries, a great portion of the building would have been at present in a ruinous condition. At a short distance, however, it appears to be in a perfect condition; but, a close inspection reveals many cracks, some of which are dangerous and others not. They are not dangerous to the stability of the building as a whole, but only to a few parts of it, which can be taken down and rebuilt. If the cause of the subsidence is stopped, the lesser cracks can be filled with plaster, and nothing further need occur.

"I carefully searched for the cause of the subsidence, and I am almost certain that I have found it. Along the south and west sides of the *gopuram*, and against the lowest course of the basement, runs an open water channel cut in the earth. It supplies water to some flowering plants in gardens adjoining these sides of the *gopuram*. It is in almost daily use, and thus the ground here, is in a continuous state of moisture, and thus in the condition most unfitted for the support of the immense mass of masonry, contained in the *gopuram*. Added to this, is the fact that the joints of the masonry are open, and as the foundations of these buildings are never placed very much below the surface, a great part of the irrigation water must find its way into the lowest courses of the masonry, and also below them. Then, against the north side of the *gopuram*, is a large open masonry drain, two feet wide and two feet deep, which carries away the entire rainfall and other drainage of the inner temple, which at times must be large. The drain itself is well made, and mortared at the joints, but the north base of the *gopuram* which forms one of the sides of the drain, has none of its joints plastered; they are open, some are an inch or more in width, and visibly open for a foot or more into the wall, with what silted earth there is in them, in a state of moisture. Thus a great part of the waterflow here, must find its way into and under the substructure of the *gopuram*. Nothing better could have been devised for the gradual ruin of the building, than these water channels and drains. If the former are removed to some distance, the *gopuram* side of the drain properly plastered in the joints, and a concrete or stone slab floor of a yard in breadth placed around the base of the *gopuram*, to exclude all water from the foundations, then, I believe, the damage will cease. Only the west half of the drain, inside the courtyard is open and visible and it may perhaps only be plastered. The east portion, which is outside the court, and in the street, is covered over, and may thus escape notice. It must be opened and have the points also plastered. The three sides of the *gopuram* which are most fractured are those, on which these channels are; the east or front facing the street, has no drains near it, and is much less damaged than the others. I could observe nothing else which could account for the damage: but what I have pointed out, is quite sufficient to account for the most, if not the whole of it.

"Another cause of damage in the upper storeys, is the immense framework of wooden posts and beams which fills the entire centre of the upper parts of the *gopuram* to a height of eleven storeys. Much of it is built into the walls in the form of lintels supporting brickwork or as beams resting on the walls; and as some of them have decayed, particularly where exposed to the weather at the windows on the centre of the front and back; it is a matter of necessity that such parts be renewed either in wood or stone, or these central parts will ultimately fall as they have done at Tadpatri, where a similar form of construction has been used, and leave the tower split up in the centre into two portions.

"The only part which is at present of danger to the public, is that on each side of the walls of the lofty entrance or passage through which people pass to enter the temple. They are of an immense thickness of solid brick, faced with this stone slabs set on edge against it. The brickwork is perfectly safe, but owing to the settlement, the stone slabs have in parts cracked and bulged out, so that there must be a space between them and the brickwork backing. A little more pressure of the superincumbent mass, will be sufficient to force these slabs further out, when the whole of them will suddenly fall, with probably fatal results, seeing that the passage is in continual use. Till measures are decided on, for the complete restoration of the building, this facing of slabs should be shored up. It can easily be done by a few upright

beams placed against it, and supporting struts set from side to side of the passage. Afterwards, these slabs must be removed and re-set in position, with angle irons driven into the brickwork to keep the slabs in position. The old slabs can be used, but fractured ones will have to be replaced by new ones. The weight of the ceiling stone beams rests on the brickwork, so the slabs can be removed with safety, but, it must be singly, from the top, the others meanwhile being supported by struts. If not thus removed, it will afterwards fall of its own accord.

"I have made a complete set of notes of all the fractures visible on different parts of the building, and what should apparently be done with them. Photographs of all the cracks, have also been taken; these and the notes will be available for the use of the Executive Engineer in preparing estimates. They were explained to the Public Works Overseer who was present. The temple authorities there, expressed their willingness to carry out suggestions, and, to bear such part of the expense as they were able to."

I also pointed out that, pending orders of Government on the subject, as a matter of urgency, the water channel should be removed, the gopuram joints of the drain plastered, and the side walls of the entrance passage might be shored up.

The Government order thereon stated " it is presumed that the temple is still in use. Until it has been shown that the authorities of the temple are unable to carry out the necessary repairs from the funds of the temple and subscriptions which may be raised for the purpose, and that the *gopuram* is worthy of preservation from an archæological point of view, the Government are not prepared to entertain a proposal for the allotment of public funds for the purpose of repairing it ".

In this connection, the Dharmakartha of the temple proposed the substitution of a pipe instead of the present stone drain. With a view of economy, I proposed that, instead of a pipe, it would be sufficient if all the joints of the present drain, especially those adjacent to the *gopuram*, were carefully cemented, so that water might not percolate through them and damage the foundations of the *gopuram* as was the case then. I also stated that this was the case particularly with the drain on the north *gopuram*.

Tirutankal—The Temple.—The temple at Tirutankal which contains some inscriptions was repaired by the temple authorities.

18. TRICHINOPOLY—*Jambukesvaram—The Temple.*—The Government ordered me in G.O., No. 580, Public, dated 4th July 1904, to afford to the trustees of the Jambukesvaram temple such advice as they might require regarding the arrangement of the inscribed stones lying scattered about the temple enclosures in consequence of the demolition of the temple. I addressed the trustees informing them as to how the stones should be arranged, and that any further advice they might require in the matter would be offered to them on a reference made by them to this department.

Srinivasanallur—Koranganathar Koil.—This is a temple situated in a mango tope in Srinivasanallur village. It has very beautiful carvings, which are worthy of preservation. This is in ruins. The temple has been acquired by Government, and included in the list of ancient monuments selected for conservation. As per instructions by this department, an estimate was prepared to an amount of Rs. 750 towards its repair, and a sum of Rs. 180 was spent during the year.

Sundakkaparai—Archæological remains.—The archæological remains here, were demarcated during the year at a cost of Rs. 26.

Trichinopoly—Rock-cut caves.—I submitted to Government the following report embodied in G.O., No. 310, dated 1st May 1905 :—

" At Trichinopoly rock there are two interesting rock-cut caves, similar to others at the well-known seven Pagodas or Mamallapuram, which have recently been opened out by the grants made by the Imperial Government. Previously they were blocked up by mud and stone walls, and their existence was hardly, if at all, known to the outside public.

" 2. When the Director-General of Archæology visited the place about a couple of years ago I pointed these out, and grants were thereafter made for clearing them. They thus now present a new feature of interest being many centuries more ancient than any of the structures on the rock, which visitors come from many parts to see.

" 3. One cave is of archaic design having massive piers in front: and is situated about half way up the rock by the side of the stairway which leads to the summit. It has some ancient Tamil inscriptions on the back wall which, I believe, have been copied by the Epigraphist. During the time of the garrison occupation the cave was used as a powder magazine, and the front piers were blocked up and completely hidden by massive stone walls. Latterly it was used as a lamp room for the temple. The removal of the front walls has exposed the piers, which are now seen to have some Tamil and Pallava Grantha inscriptions, such as exist at the Seven Pagodas and at the Pallava structural temples of Conjeeveram. I informed the Acting Epigraphist of this some time ago; but do not know if the inscriptions have since been copied.

" 4. This cave has a horizontal crack in the roof just inside the stone beams over the piers, and another one appears on the outer face of the rock a short distance above them. It has been suggested that the removal of the front wall has increased the crack, but I could see no difference during a late visit from what existed formerly. It should, however, be examined about twice or thrice a year to see that the fracture does not increase, for the rock has many fissures in other places.

" 5. The other cave is situated at the foot of the rock. It is much larger than the other, and has several sculptured piers besides rock-sculptured panels of groups of Hindu deities like the more elaborately carved caves at the Seven Pagodas. It was previously completely blocked up by mud walls in front, and was used as a store room for the temple. Now that these mud walls have been removed, and iron railings erected in front to protect the cave, it should prove a great source of interest to visitors, but even now, probably few know of it, for it has to be approached by a side street and a narrow lane between some mud huts, and the adjoining ground in front of it is in a filthy condition. A small vacant spaee at present exists in front; but some new mud huts are being erected and if this continues, as I hear is proposed, the cave will be completely blocked up, and the money spent by Government be to a certain extent wasted. I would thus propose that a fair extent of ground in front together with a passage leading thereto be reserved. The ground should not be of much value.

" 6. I would also request that these two caves be included in the list of monuments selected for conservation. The caves themselves might also be acquired at a very small cost, as they are now of no use or value to the temple authorities.

" 7. I would request that the Collector might be asked to enquire into and report on these matters."

The Government referred my suggestions to the Collector, who has arranged with the temple authorities for the due upkeep of the caves, and for the ground to a certain extent in front of the lower cave being kept clean.

The Government has also ordered * the publication of a notification of the two caves as protected monuments under section 3 (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act VII of 1904 and under section 2 (1) (*c*) of the Act, to make the inspection of these caves convenient and accessible for which it is necessary that the ground in front of the lower cave should be left vacant.

* G.O., No. 310, dated 1st May 1905.

During the year, the structural walls of the upper and lower rock-cut caves in the temple were removed at a cost of Rs. 123. An iron railing was provided in the front of the lower rock-cut cave at a cost of Rs. 255. A compensation of Rs. 150 was paid to the authorities of the Rock Fort temple in lieu of the upper rock-cut cave.

The removal of the walls in front of the caves has exposed several beautiful sculptured panels which are similar to those at Mamallapuram (Seven Pagodas). A short description of these will be published in the Archæological Annual for 1903-1904.

Main Guard Gate.—Repairs and improvements to this building have been done already, and it is reported that further work is in progress.

Valikondapuram—The tank and mantapam.—The repairs to the tank and mantapam were completed at a cost of Rs. 813.

II. EXCAVATIONS.

1. BELLARY—*Vijayanagar* (*Hampi*)—*Dipasthambam.*—I stated in my annual report of the past year (page 37) that the *Dipasthambam* in front of the Vitalarayasvami temple at Vijayanagar had been brought down. During my inspection there, in January last, I found the pillar broken in parts. As the pit in which the pillar was fixed had not been thoroughly examined, I conducted a search. It is a popular belief that under such pillars, treasure is always placed, and the depth is said to be equal to the height of the pillar. The earth underneath was accordingly examined, and was, according to the supposition, found to be filled with loose or put-in earth. This was so to a depth of 15 feet from the surface. Here, traces of walls enclosing the pit were discovered. On further examination, it was found that the pit was filled with granite chips and sand, rubble stone masonry, cut stones of large size, in different layers, successively one after the other, to a depth of about 21 feet. At this distance, the floor was found to be too hard to admit of further excavation. It was evidently the natural ground. The pit was examined to this depth but nothing interesting was found. A pit of this depth, had thus been dug for some purpose or other before the pillar was erected, as the excavated soil and material were all artificial.

Bed of an old reservoir, adjacent to the throne or dibba.—During the inspection of Vijayanagar, I suggested that the Sub-divisional officer of the Public Works Department should sink some trial pits in the bed of this reservoir with a view to exposing a floor if one existed. On following my suggestion, it was surmised that this reservoir might probably have been a burial place, as underneath the floor at one place, where the slabs were loose, a vaulted chamber was discovered and human bones and a perfect human skull were exhumed. These bones and skull were, at my suggestion, sent to Mr. Thurston, Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, for examination. I suggested to the Executive Engineer that, as it was possible that objects of interest might still be found among the earth, which, in part, might have been the silt or deposit of the time when the tank was in use, it should all be carefully examined on removal. I added that the work should be entered in the estimates; and that, when it was being carried out, I would send a member of this office to supervise the examination of the silt, which would require more care than the Public Works Department Supervisor could have time to spare, seeing that, at the same time, he had to attend to other works. It seemed to me, from the discovery of a vaulted chamber here, that it was a curious position for such. Thus, I requested that I might be furnished with information as to whether it had any definite form and seemed to have been specially constructed for the reception of the remains, in which case, if there were not others, it might have been the receptacle of the victim sacrificed when the tank was built, or whether it was simply a broken part of the floor into which the bones of a drowned person might have fallen when the tank was full of water. To this I have as yet got no reply. The discovery seems to be of some interest, and may lead to others of a similar nature.

Palace enclosure.—An ancient brass seal ring with the following inscription in Kanarese was discovered, while excavating the debris on the top of one of the mounds in the palace enclosure. The inscription is *Sri Sangamisvaraprasamnna.*

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಂಗಮೇಶ್ವರ ಪ್ರಸಂನ್ನ.

2. CHINGLEPUT—*Padiri.*—It was reported by Mr. S. G. Roberts, the Sub-Collector of Chingleput, that one Doraisamy Chetty of this place had found the fragments of two bronze bowls while digging foundations for a house. These fragments were forwarded to me. The place was accordingly visited by me.

Perambair.—He also reported on the existence of numerous cromlechs at the foot of the southern end of the hill stretching from Acharapakkam to Perambair. On this information, I inspected the places, and conducted excavations at both. In the former, there was nothing but fragments of pottery found in the earth around the spot where the bronzes were found. In the latter, there are hundreds of cromlechs

some on poramboke land and others in the reserve forests. A few only of the cromlechs in the poramboke land were examined before the end of the year, and the following discoveries were made:—

(1)	Copper coins	9
(2)	Iron piece	1
(3)	Bronze wire	1
(4)	Pottery bowl pieces	6
(5)	Lid knob	1
(6)	Leg of a cist	1 (large)
(7)	Do.	1 (small)
(8)	Pottery hook	1
(9)	Bangle	1
(10)	Bronze	1
(11)	Iron pieces	3
(12)	Several neolithic stone implements	

These pits have probably been previously examined by treasure seekers, and thus, any trough, or pottery, which might have been deposited there, might have been entirely destroyed or smashed to pieces. This can be inferred from the numerous fragments of pottery found during the excavations. In continuation of these operations of the past year, some other cromlechs were examined at the beginning of the current official year, resulting in the undernoted discoveries:—

(1) An oblong trough.
(2) A three-legged circular small trough.
(3) Seven small copper coins.
(4) Three pots.
(5) Three cups.
(6) Ornamented rims of some pottery.
(7) A bowl.
(8) Twenty-six legs of troughs in pieces.
(9) A curious-shaped pot.
(10) A pottery ring of an inch in diameter.
(11) Four knobs, one of them with a hole bored through.
(12) Fragments of swords.

As the cromlechs within the forest are reserved, it is hoped that examination of these will produce interesting results.

Not far from these sites, is the present village, with an old temple dedicated to Tantondrisvarar. The construction of this temple is ascribed to a Pandian King. Vencata Krishna Reddy, an inhabitant of the village, got several trenches dug for foundations in the vicinity of the temple, where he found the undernoted sculptures which he has presented for the use of this department. Some of the ancient walls built of brick and mortar were also found. The sculptures are images of (1) Dakshnamurthi, (2) Kesava Perumal, (3) Nachchiyar, (4) Vaishnavi and (5) Venugopalasvami. The temple has some old Tamil inscriptions.

At a distance of a furlong from the village, on the west, are the remains of an old mud-built fort, said to have been the residence of Kurumbars. Here, some old copper coins were picked up.

Salapakkam.—The site of an ancient fort here was inspected for future excavation purposes.

Thimmapuram.—At a distance of three miles to the north of Perambair, is a village of the name. At some distance from the village, there was lying on waste ground, buried in the ground, a gun, five feet long and a foot and-a-quarter in diameter.

All these objects have been brought to Madras to be deposited in the Museum.

3. CUDDAPAH—*Danavulapadu.*—The excavations at Danavulapadu brought to light several finely-sculptured panels with old Telugu inscriptions. Facsimiles of these were made. Portions of carved basements and parts of some roughstone pillars were found both in the rear and the front of the remains, previously exposed. A pot was found in the rear of one of the shrines. It was also ascertained that the

remains of the old Jain temple discovered there, extend beyond the limits of the fields already acquired, both on the east and west. The remains of a stone built *Koneru* (tank) were traced on the south-east of the fields, reserved at Danavulapadu. A stone slab with the image of Hanumar sculptured thereon, buried in sand and covered by prickly-pear, was unearthed. At a short distance from this, another similar slab was found. Further digging beyond the reserved limits could not be done. I recommended to Government the acquisition of the fields where these remains extend, and this has since been sanctioned.

Three coins, one gold, two lead, parts of some shell bangles, and a cornelian bead were also picked up in the fields adjacent to the reserved ground. A similar gold coin was obtained from an inhabitant of Danavulapadu.

Kallur.--This is a village in the Prodattur taluk. There are remains of a fort with mud walls which are mostly fallen. The entrance gate to the fort, to mark it as such, has only two stone-built piers, one on each side. Save these, there is nothing in the shape of buildings of a palace within the fort. The village houses are built both in and out of the fort-site. The fort-site is completely built up. It is stated that the villagers generally find gold coins in their yards soon after rain has fallen. Two such coins have been procured from a woman in the village, and a copper coin from another inhabitant.

Pedda Dandalur—Jammalamadugu taluk.—At a short distance from Devagudi, and on the south-east of it are two small ancient temples on the right bank of the river Pennár. Between these temples, and the village of Pedda-Dandalur on the east, is a small tract of poramboke and private lands. Here, were found, on examination with sieves, the undermentioned articles :—

Twelve small pieces of stones of different colours.
Two fragments of ornamented pottery.
A bronze ring (broken).
A gold coin.
A crystal bead.
A piece of a cornelian bead.
A fragment of coloured glass of hexagonal shape.

The name implies the town of a large army. The tradition in the village is that it was the camping ground for a large army.

In the private lands, were found old bricks, probably of some ancient building. Owing to an objection on the part of the proprietor of the land examination was not possible.

Peddamudiyam—Jammalamadugu taluk.—Mr. B. Macleod, Collector of Cuddapah, forwarded to Government, a * note on the antiquities of Peddamudiyam, prepared by M.R.Ry. Jayanti Ramayya Garu, B.A., B.L., Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu division, and recommended the conservation of the whole of the old village-site which contains ancient temples and probably also old coins buried under debris, and the temple of Veerabhadra in the new village-site.

* Copy printed under.

A NOTE

ON THE

ANTIQUITIES OF PEDDAMUDIYAM

BY

JAYANTI RAMAYYA, B.A., B.L.

"The village is situated on the northern bank of the Kundéru and is about 12 miles from Jammalamadugu almost due north. To the west of the village, is an extensive padu—old village site at the eastern end of which is a group of small temples, the central one of which is dedicated to Mukkantisvara or the three eyed

Siva. This is an old temple and contains a few carvings of no great merit. To the left of this, is a temple dedicated to Narasimhasvami, whose old idol has been replaced by a fresh one by a pious Reddi of the village. There are two other small temples sacred to minor deities. At the north-western corner of the padu, is a small uninspiring temple of a modern date giving shelter to the more uninspiring village Goddess Modemma. In the south-western corner, is an old Vishnu temple which is falling into ruins.

"In the modern village is a comparatively modern temple dedicated to Veerabhadra.

"Behind Mukkantisvara's temple, is planted a large limestone slab which contains a long Kanarese inscription of the time of the western Chalukyan King Vikramarka VI. At the foot of this slab, are two smaller red sand stone slabs which contain two Chola inscriptions, of an older date. The tottering Vishnu temple contains a modern inscription, while in the temple of Virabhadra, there is an inscription of the time of the Vijayanagara King Sadasiva.

"The old village site is reputed to be rich in evidences of the antiquity of the place in the shape of old jewels and coins. A mala resident who rejoices in the none too euphonious name of *Nakkavadu* (Fox man) and who is said to make a living by washing the earth in the rainy weather, told me that he had picked up many old copper and leaden coins which he, however, threw away as useless. At my earnest request, he made a thorough search of his hut and produced two old leaden coins which, he said, had been preserved "by oversight"! Happy oversight which did not go unrewarded! These coins are nearly circular end, of course, very soft. They are flattened a little on one side and the inscription, if any, on that side is lost. The other side bears the figure of a horse in relief. The coins are, in every respect, similar to the Andhra leaden coins which have been discovered in the Kistna district and show that the dominion of the Andhras who ruled till about the close of the second century of the Christian era, extended further south than has hitherto been supposed.

"The villagers derive the name of the village from that of the Goddess Modemma which, they say, is a corruption of the Sanskrit Mridani, *i.e.*, wife of Mrida or Siva. This is ingenious, but neither Modemma nor her temple has the appearance of being very old. It is more likely that the Goddess owes her name to the village than the village to the Goddess. The Sanskrit name Trilochanapuram occurs in one inscription and that is evidently derived from Mukkantisvara. In the Kanarese inscription alluded to above, the village is called Mudivemu lying in the vicinity of Ahobala and south of the Srisaila—both in the Kurnool district. Mudivemu is, no doubt, the old form of the name of the village and the transition from it to Mudiem through Mudiyemu and Mudiyum, is natural. Is it possible that this is the village which gave birth to the founder of the Chalukyan Dynasties which ruled over a great part of the Deccan for more than seven centuries?

"According to the Chelluru plates of Virachoda, among others, "(South Indian Inscriptions", Vol. 1, 49) Vijayaditya, a Prince of the Lunar race and the sixty-seventh in the direct line of descent from Arjuna, left his ancestral home at Ayodhya and went to the southern country (Dakshinapatha) in quest of territory. He fought with the Pallava King Mukkanti *alias* Trilochana and was killed. His queen who was pregnant escaped with the Purohits and Ministers and took shelter under a pious brahmin named Vishnubhatta Somayajin in the Agrahara of Mudivemu. The brahmin treated the queen as his own daughter and when she gave birth to a son, he named him Vishnuvardhana. When the Prince grew up, he learnt from his mother, the history of his family and resolving to accomplish what his father had failed in, he proceeded to the Chalukya hill and made penance to the satisfaction of the Gods by whose grace he collected a large army and conquered the Kadambas, the Gangas, etc., and ruled the country from the Narbuda to the bridge of Rama. Vishnuvardhana who seems to have had the surnames of Rajasimha and Ranaraja "(Rice Mysore Inscriptions", Introduction 60) thus established the Chalukyan empire. This was about the middle of fifth century A.D. His great grandsons were Pulakesi II surnamed Satyasraya or the Asylum of Truth and Kubja Vishnuvardhana or Vishnuvardhana the Humpbacked. The former ruled the ancestral kingdom in the west while the latter acquired the kingdom of Vengi, the northernmost part of the decaying

Pallava kingdom and established the Eastern Chalukyan Dynasty with its capital at Vengi—now a small village near Ellore in the Gódávari district—which was, later on, given up in favour of Rajahmundry (Rajamahendrapuri).

" Mudivemu (or Muḍivemu) is clearly a Telugu name meaning the village of the old or knotty margosa tree according as the d is a dental or a cerebral. That it was in the Pallava kingdom is evident from the queen of Vijayaditya being passed off as a Brahmin's daughter so that she might not be found out and molested by her husband's enemy. The scene of the battle in which Vijayaditya lost his life is not mentioned, but it could not have been very far from where his queen took refuge, since, in her then condition, she was not likely to have travelled far. There is ample epigraphical evidence that the Pallavas ruled the entire Telugu country from the Gódávari to Kanchi (Conjeeveram) and also portions of the Kanarese country (Rice Mysore Inscriptions Introduction 51–53). Pallava inscriptions have been found in the Bellary district. There seems, therefore, no doubt that the modern Cuddapah district was subject to the rule of the Pallavas as the leaden coins found at Mudiem show that it had been subject to the rule of their predecessors, the Andhras. This being the case, the position of Peddamudiyam is very likely the position of the place where the Chalukyan queen took refuge after her husband's death.

" According to the Chelluru grant, the birth place of Vishnuvardhana was an Agrahara (a village enjoyed by Brahmins) and contained Brahmins who performed Vedic sacrifices. This is exactly the description of Peddamudiyam given in the Kanarese inscription. It is there called a prince of villages and a great *agraḥara* (Hireyagrahara) perhaps as distinguished from Chinnamudiyam, a village not far from Peddamudiyam—and is described as the abode of very learned and pious Brahmins who performed many sacrifices and the inscription records the grant (evidently a re-grant) of the village to one hundred and eight Brahmins by Naga, the minister of a Chola king named Atruna, who was the son of king Sauvana Choda and queen Kosinama and who was a dependent of the Chalukyan king Tribhuvanamalla. The Brahmins are again described as " a Lotus tank to the birth of the sun that was king Vishnuvardhana " (Vishnuvardhana—Máharajanirmaladitya . . . Janmasarojanilayaru) which sounds like an allusion to the birthplace of the founder of the Chalukyan Dynasty. In the later Vijayanagar inscription in Veerabhadra's temple, Peddamudiyam is called Brahmala Mudiyam or the Mudiyam of the Brahmins *alias* Trilochanapuram. There is no doubt, therefore, that the village was, in ancient times, a Brahmin settlement as it well might have been, being situated on the bank of a river.

" It has been shown above that the Cuddapah district formed part of the Pallava kingdom. Like the rest of the southern portion of that kingdom, it passed under the rule of the Cholas. The Cholas and the Western Chalukyas seem to have been often at war. There was a protracted war in the time of the Chalukyan king Somesvara I. (about 1042 to 1068 A.D.) whom the Cholas claim to have defeated at Kuppam (S.I.I. Vol.). Whatever may be the value of this claim, there is no doubt that Somesvara's son Vikramaditya VI. surnamed Tribhuvanamalla (the hero of the three worlds) subjugated the Cholas. In my paper on the " Antiquities of Chilamkuru ", I referred to certain inscriptions which favoured this view. The present inscription is clear on the point, for it says that Chola king was dependent (Padapadmopajivi) of Tribhuvanamalla.

" To recapitulate briefly, my reasons for identifying Peddamudiyam with the birthplace of Vishnuvardhana are—

(1) The original names of both are identical.

(2) The geographical position of the latter, as far as it could be ascertained, tallies with that of the former.

(3) The former is historically old enough to be identified with the latter.

(4) The ancient description of both as being Agraharas and abodes of learned and pious Brahmins tallies.

(5) An inscription at the former place contains a reference to the birthplace of Vishnuvardhana.

" Any one of these circumstances may not, perhaps, carry conviction with it, but I maintain that the cumulative effect of all is strong and points to the identity of the

places being more than fanciful. If this is admitted, Peddamudiyam, an insignificant village now, stands in the proud position of an historical place which gave birth to a Prince whose descendants ruled a great part of the Deccan for more than seven hundred years.

" The Chola King whose minister made the grant is Atruna, son of Sauvana Choda and Kosinama Devi. I have not been able to identify any of these. The King is described as the Lord of the City of Orayuru and of the Kaveri. Orayuru, a village near Trichinopoly, was the capital of the Cholas before they took Kanchi from the Pallavas.

" The overlord is, as has been stated, Vikramarka VI. He came to the throne in 1075 A.D., and established the Chalukya Vikrama Era. The inscription was dated in the year Krodhin, corresponding to Saka year 1046 (expired) and the Chaluky Vikrama year 49.

" King Vikramarka is said to have been ruling the earth from Jayantipura which is another name for Banavasi in the North Canara district. Banavasi was the capital of the ancient Kadambas and was the chief city of a province of twelve thousand villages. Vikramarka was the Governor of the province before his accession to the throne and he was succeeded in that office by his younger brother Jayasimha (Fleet's Dynasties of the Kanarese districts, section VI). He seems to have made Banavasi his second capital, the principal one being Kalyana."

I inspected the place and conducted excavations here. Thereon, I submitted my report to Government. An extract from which is printed below :—

" I agree with the recommendation of the Collector regarding the ancient site, temples and inscriptions at Peddamudiyam.

" (2) The mound is a very extensive one, and the eastern portion of it is occupied by the modern village. West of the houses is (1) a poramboke mound, with (2) two patta mounds on the east of it, and (3) one patta mound on the west. These last three mentioned, should be reserved.

" (3) The site is seemingly of natural formation, and has been divided into several mounds by the action of rain water. Over the whole of it, is a deposit of debris about a foot and a half in depth. It is in this artificial soil, the deposit of ages during which the site was occupied, that coins and other objects are found. During my recent examination of the poramboke land, the following articles were found. The patta lands could not be dug into, but they are similar to the poramboke :—

Copper and Bhuddist lead coins, and four in gold.
Two sculptured slabs with archaic Saivate images.
Small *lingams* and images in black and green stone, and in ivory.
Two gold ear-rings, one set with a pearl.
A large number of beads of various kinds.
A small stone seal with the impression of a bull's head.
Some pottery.
Stone utensils.
Brass or bronze and ivory finger rings.
Fragmentary implements in iron.
Bones, and a large number of different kinds of small objects.
Neolithic stone implements.

" The last find shows the site to be a very ancient one older even than was supposed. Two stone celts were found, (1) one in the declivity between mounds (1) and (3) and on the slope of the latter (2) and another near the Mukkantisvara temple.

(1) Picked and polished.
(2) Wholly polished.

" (4) I also traced the remains of some rough foundation walls of buildings and two stone built circular wells or granaries. One of the latter is 16 feet in depth and 8 feet in diameter and the other is 14 feet in depth and 8½ feet in diameter. In these, were picked up parts of an iron bill hook, an iron bell like object, some beads and ashes. At a short distance, was also found another granary 5 feet deep and 3 feet in diameter.

"The ruined Vishnu temple is plain on the exterior, but has some good piers, and some inscriptions in the *Mahamantapam*. For these, it may be conserved. The out buildings are rough and of no architectural value.

"The Mukkantisvara temple is an ancient one, probably as old as the Chalukyan inscription of the paper under reference, and has some sculptures on the exterior. Some modern additions have not improved it. It, and the inscriptions may be conserved.

"Alongside of it, is the temple of Narasimhasvami, of plain exterior, but interesting through having two piers with couchant lion bases, like those of the Pallava temples of Conjeeveram. The adjoining small temples are of no archæological value and need not be conserved.

"(5) The Modemma and Veerabhadra temples are scarcely worthy of conservation; but the inscriptions in the latter may be."

The Government ordered * thereon that "the Collector of Cuddapah will be requested to submit a draft notification for the acquisition, under the Land Acquisition Act, of the mounds mentioned in paragraph 2 of Mr. Rea's letter. The Collector will be requested to see that due care is taken of the inscription in the Veerabhadra temple.

* G.O., No. 228 P., dated 29th March 1905.

"The Superintendent, Archæological Survey, will be requested to submit the necessary particulars for the inclusion of the temples mentioned in paragraphs 5 and 6 of his letter in the list of ancient monuments selected for conservation." It is stated in the letter of the Collector of Cuddapah that two lead coins found in the village were sent to the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, for identification.

Sukamanchipalle.—At a short distance towards the east from Devagudi, is the village of this name. At some distance towards the south of this village, was found the topmost part of a tower appearing above a high sand mound. On conducting excavations here, an old Siva temple was discovered and exposed. Some sculptured images were unearthed and removed to Madras.

4. TINNEVELLY—*Adittanallur*, *Kilapattam*, *Kilanatham and Tiruthu.*—A report on the excavations conducted here for over a month and-a-half at the beginning of the official year, is briefly made in my annual report for the past year.

5. TRICHINOPOLY—*Samayapuram.*—Between the village of this name, and an ancient temple on the south-west, dedicated to Bojesvarasvami, is an extensive tract of waste land. From examination, it was found that this might be the site of ancient remains. During excavations here, were found several shell and glass bangles, some copper coins, glass beads and iron fragments of tools. The remains, here and at some distance all around the village, were found to be worthy of further examination and excavation.

Trichinopoly.—An old stone shot was found in front of the lower cave in the rock at Trichinopoly Fort, while some workmen were digging trenches for laying the foundations of a new house.

III. CONTRIBUTIONS.

MADURA—*Sakkudy—Ancient Remains.*—The following near Manalur is from Mr. M. V. Subramania Aiyar of Madura:—

"There is a village called Sakkudy in the Madura taluk of this district, which is eight miles off Madura, on the other side of the river Vaigai at Manalur. I am a ryot of this village. A temple at which Kulasegara Pandian is believed to have worshipped, when he had Manalur as his seat of Government, is suspected to be buried in this village. Probably during the days of Mahommadan fanaticism, this temple was covered with earth, in order that thereby its sacrilege might be prevented. I have no doubt that the excavation of this temple will bring to light most valuable information. There is a superstition current among the villagers that if this temple be unearthed or if any, the slightest attempt be made in that direction, it will result in evil to the village and to those engaged in the work. Sometime ago, a stone pillayar (Ganesar), which was hidden under sand, was rescued from oblivion and placed on a stone pedestal in a public place in the village. This idol is now an object of worship

to the villagers and has become one of the most favourite deities to them. It is, in the interests of archæology, that I have ventured to write to you these lines and I shall be glad to hear from you ere long that you have made up your mind to visit the locality personally and take the necessary steps for exploring this hitherto untrodden field bidding fair to be a mine of useful archæological researches. You may move the Collector of Madura on the subject in the first instance, if need be."

Mr. P. K. Rajam Aiyar, Tahsildar of Trichinopoly, sends the following note :—

2. TRICHINOPOLY—*Samayapuram—Ancient remains.*—About the year 1072, Hizara, a venerable fakir, named Syed Shah Rohamattulla, came on a sojourn to Trichinopoly on his tours abroad as a fakir from Gwalior. The then reigning queen Meenakshiyammagaru was ailing with a hopeless disease. The fakir was refused an interview with the queen; but he managed to effect a cure on her by sending her a mesmerised symbol. She then implored him to stop in her kingdom, but he declined. She then insisted that he should comply with her request just as a father would do with the request of his daughter. For his stay and expenses of feeding his followers, the queen granted this village then known as సమయవరం (Samayavaram) to the said fakir under a copper-plate grant, now with the inamdar. This grant is dated *சாலிவாகன சகாப்தம்—தகூாயிருக்கு பிரமாதீச ௵ சைத்திர சுத்த சதுர்தசி பானுவாரம் உத்திராடநக்ஷத்திரம் திருதநாமயோகம் வணிகரணம்* (Salivahana Era 1955, corresponding to the cyclic year Pramadicha, Sunday, the 14th day of the bright half of the month Chaitram, of the asterism of Uttira-ashada, *Tritanamayogam*, Vanikaranam) or 248 years ago. The grant is in Telugu. The granter and the grantee are—

"శ్రీమద్రాజాధిరాజ రాజపరమేశ్వర రాజమార్తాండ వీర ప్రతాప ధీర వెంకటదేవ మహారాయలయ్య వారు ఘననగరమందు రత్నసింహాసనుడై సాంబ్రాజ్యం శేయుచుండగాను విశ్వనాధనాయని విజయరంగ చొక్కనాధనాయనయ్యవారి పట్టమహిషులైన రాజశ్రీ మీనాక్షమ్మగారు రవుదల్లాసాయబు వారికి యిచ్చిన దాన శాసనం.

"*Srimad Rajadhiraja Rajaparamesvara Rajamarthanda Virapratapa Dhira Venkata-deva Maharayalayuavaru Gananagaramanthu Ratnasimhasanudai Samarjyam Cheyyasundaganu Visvanadhanayanee Vijaya Rangachokkanadhanayanayyavari Pattamahisulaina Rajasri Minakshiammagaru Raudullah Saheb Variki Ichchina Dana Sasanam.*

"(The inscription records a grant to Raudulla Saheb by the blessed Minakshiammal queen of Vijayarangachokkanadha, son of Visvanadha, during the reign on his throne studded with gems, of the blessed king of kings, the most powerful, the bravest of the brave, Venkatadeva.)

"*விசுவநாத நாயக்கர் விஜயரங்க சொக்கப்ப நாயகரவர்கள் பட்டமஹிஷியான ஸ்ரீமீனாக்ஷியம்மாளவர்கள்.*

"*Visvanadha Nayakar Vijayaranga Chokkappanayakkaravergal Pattamahishiyana Sriminakshiammalavergal.*) This mentions that the village formed part of the grant of country given her by Rayappaiyar Avargal as is also to be inferred from the following :—

"*ராயப்பய்யரவர்கள் எங்களரமனைக்கு பங்குகொடுத்த பாண்டிய மண்டலத்துக்குள்பட்ட சீமையில் காவேரிதீரத்தில் சமயபுரம் என்று சொல்லப்பட்ட கிருமத்தில்.*

"*Rayappayyaravergal Yengalaramanikku Pangukoduta Pandiya Mandalattukkulpatta Seemayil Kaveri theerathil samayapuram yenru Sollappatta giramattil.*) This information is gathered from a certified copy issued and filed in the District Court in O S. No. 752 of 1868 and now in possession of Mr. Syed Sha Abdul Latiff Saheb Suttari, Jagirdar, Kalpalaiyam inam.

"When a dispute arose as to the boundary, the grant was confirmed in Hiziri 1172, Rajamanth 19th, by the then Carnatic Nawab Anvar-ud-din Khan Baha-dur-that-ul-mulk-Siraj-uddoula-thilawvarjung-Bahadur-Alagir Padsha Ghazi. This is about 100 years after the grant.

"The fakir Rohamuthulla constructed a mosque in the village in the style of that at Gwalior. There is an inscribed stone in front of the mosque. Two grandsons who succeeded the original grantee had to recover the village which was attached by Government after the demise of their father. Before recovery, they had a dispute about the shares between them. One of the brothers would not give the documents to the other. Thus the one who had no possession of the documents took this stone and established his right in the Court from the inscription.

" In Kannanur there is an image in stone in a site with its right hand raised over its right ear as if it were saluting. There is another Bhoja's temple here, where the people said, some coins of the days of the King Bhoja are occasionally picked up. I got some of these a few days ago. The temple is an ancient one, the stones of which are said to have been sold and removed to several places mostly for the building of the Kavery bridge, some for the Grand Anicut and others for the Ratnangudi Kalingal. There are inscriptions at the entrance, and on the south side of the inner temple in mixed Tamil and Sanskrit or Grantha characters. The inscriptions at the entrance gate mentions the names of Tirumalavadi, Vallam, Tanjore, Tiruppanturutti, Tiruvayar, Tiruvalandur, Rajampalaiyam, Tiruvanjiram, Tiruppalur, Palur, Pandanallur, Turuppanandal, Tiruvankur and other places. There is a mention of the eastern and western ghauts and the names of Sriman Maharaja Raja Paramesvara Prithipa Rudra Gajapathi Kurma Sri Vira Pratapa Vira Krishna Deva and Virabadhra Senar, etc. It is inferred from this that Pratapa Rudra Gajapati was defeated. There is also a mention made of the name Vijayanagaram and it is to be inferred that the Vijayanagar family might have had something to do with this.

" The name of the Svami is Bhojesvaran, the deity worshipped by Bhoja. It is also named Bhojanathavathisvarar.

" This name has the following story connected with it. During his wanderings in the forests Bhoja is said to have been ailing with a certain disease, the effect of which was that he felt hungry and when he sat before his plate, the food therein appeared to him a heap of insects. He was here cured of this disease. In gratitude thereof he got the temple constructed and arranged for its worship.

" Inside this temple there are two carved pillars. Another place was shown to me, and I found it to be an underground cellar. The stones are loose. The story told is that when an attempt was made to enter it, wasps came out and attacked the people. Outside the temple there is a pillar said to have some bearing on the image of worship in the temple. A saluting figure was mentioned above. It is stated by the position of its hand that it conveys to the public the idea that there are some 70 crores worth of gold.

" There is an inscription to this effect, the letters of which are partly obliterated.

" There is a huge mound said to be the site of a palace.

" Here is also a long bund stretching to a distance of about a mile with traces of a ditch. This is said to be the remains of the old Bhoja Raja's Fort.

" The villagers generally find in patta fields foundations of walls and other buildings. They remove cut stones from here and use them in the construction of *mantapams* and buildings. I saw a man digging for stones in a field and removing them. The mounds are likely to contain more old coins, though many of them are said to have been taken away by people.

" There is a tradition that there is another place of worship within a mile distance, in a village named " Mahakalikudi ", meaning (மகாகாளிகுடி) the temple of the great Kali (demi-goddess). It is also known as *Uchchini Maha Kali Kudi* or the temple of the great Kali at Ujain, the capital of Vikramarka in Malwa, Northern India. This leads us to infer that Vikramarka sojourned here, and that he must have either transported his deity from his capital to this place, or established one here for his worship. One of these is probable. Tradition has it that Vikramarka was gifted by Kali with a sovereignty to last for 1,000 years. The king wanted to advantageously prolong this to 2,000 years, by administrating his kingdom for only half of a year, and spending the other half of the year as a wanderer in the jungles.

" The said Bhoja temple has an income of Rs. 84 from Government and the trustees state that they can devote this only towards the repairs of some buildings more important than this. The sooner the Epigraphist copies the inscriptions the better will it be."

Udaiyarpalaiyam—Palace buildings.—The following note prepared by Mr. Bedford was forwarded to me by Mr. Spencer :—

" *Udaiyarpalaiyam.*—A village in the Trichinopoly district of the Madras Presidency in the taluk of the same name. This is the place of residence of the zamindar of the same name. The zamindar is of the Kalla caste, and his ancestors held the estate

as arasukavalgars. The poligars suffered numerous vicissitudes during the wars of the Carnatic and the rule of the Navab of the Carnatic. The poligar was in receipt of a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,000, and the estate was under the management of an agent of the Navab, when the Trichinopoly district was handed over to the "East India Company" in 1801. In 1817, the British Government restored to him a portion of the palaiyam, the annual value of which was equal to 10 per cent. of the gross collections of the palaiyam subject to a nominal peshkush of Rs. 642-15-4 and gave him a zamindari sannad. The zamindari has recently been declared impartible by Madras Act II of 1904.

"The palace of the Udaiyarpalaiyam zamindar is a remarkable building; but I can find no mention of it anywhere. The reason is probably that the zamindars of Udaiyarpalaiyam have hitherto been of a retiring disposition, with the result that the district officials have had no opportunity of seeing the palace. It is very dilapidated in parts, and some incongruous new portions have been added, but even with these defects, it seems to the writer to contain some of the finest decorative work that he has seen or read of in India with the exception of the North Indian inlaid work (the Taj and buildings of the same type). It looks like work of the 16th or 17th century in rather soft stone and was probably designed under Moorish influence. There is a quite beautiful polygonal watch tower and some superb balustrade work on the outside: but the interior is the finest. One of the big halls is in general design something after the fashion of Tirumal-Naik's famous hall in Madura: but the spandrel of the arches are one mass of carving of birds, flowers, etc., showing extraordinary fancy and spirit, whilst the arches themselves are worked out in the most exquisite tracery, with a niche above each column containing some God or Saint. Above the level of the spandrels is a deep colonnade running round the whole hall (corresponding to the clerestory of an English Cathedral) also one mass of spirited carving in relief. The effect of the whole is, so far as the writer's experience goes, absolutely unique so far as Indian building is concerned: but it is very suggestive of Northern European Gothic (say the porches of Chartres Cathedral). There is said to be some equally fine woodwork, which, however, the writer was unable to see. The building deserves careful study from an historical and architectural point of view."

Time and space forbidding, other contributions are not published.

APPENDIX A.

LIST of estimates countersigned and returned during the year 1904–1905.

Serial No.	From whom received.	Amount of estimate.	Name of monument.	For what purpose.	Village.	Taluk.	District.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		RS. A. P.						
1	Superintending Engineer, II Circle..	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	Executive Engineer, Nellore division.	110 0 0	Ranganayakalu temple and fort.	Removal of prickly-pear.	Udayagiri	Udayagiri	Nellore	Countersigned and returned.
2	Superintending Engineer, III Circle.	35,800 0 0 & 500 0 0	Hampi ruins ..	Repairs	Hampi	Hospet	Bellary	Do.
3	Do. do.	2,550 0 0	Temple	Do.	Srisailam	Nandikôtkur ..	Kurnool	Do.
4	Do. do.	10 0 0	Palace towers ..	Taking photograph ..	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	Do.
5	Executive Engineer, Bellary division.	200 0 0	Kalleswaraswami temple.	Repairs	Hadagalli	Hadagalli	Bellary	Do.
6	Do. do.	250 0 0	Bhimarayan temple ..	Do.	Neeligunda	Harpanahalli ..	Do.	Do.
7	Do. do.	210 0 0	Gopuram	Emergent repairs ..	Penukonda	Penukonda ..	Anantapur ..	Do.
8	Do. do.	895 0 0	Siva temple	Repairs	Kambadur	Dharmavaram ..	Do. ..	Do.
9	Do. do.	370 0 0	Big temple	Do.	Lepakshy	Hindupur	Do. ..	Do.
10	Do. do.	1,545 0 0	Rameswaraswami temple.	Preservation	Tadpatri	Tadpatri	Do. ..	Do.
11	Do. do.	90 0 0	Fortress and mosque.	Repairs	Adoni	Adoni	Bellary	Do.
12	Do. do.	1,060 0 0	Fort	Conservation repairs.	Gooty	Gooty	Anantapur	Do.
13	Executive Engineer, Cuddapah division.	280 0 0	Narasimhaswami temple.	Repairs	Gurramkonda.. ..	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	Do.
14	Do. do.	175 0 0	Nawab's palace ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
15	Do. do.	1,220 0 0	Fort	Do.	Sidhout	Sidhout	Do.	Do.
16	Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.	200 0 0	Do.	Do.	Bekal	Kassergode ..	South Canara ..	Do.
17	Do. do.	220 0 0	Do.	Do.	Palghat	Palghat	Malabar	Do.
18	Do. do.	500 0 0	Do.	Do.	Tellicherry	Kóttayam	Do.	Do.
19	Do. do.	380 0 0	Do.	Do.	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri ..	Salem	Do.
20	Do. do.	190 0 0	Ancient monument ..	Clearing vegetation ..	Sankaridrug	Tiruchengódu ..	Do.	Do.
21	Executive Engineer, Salem division..	80 0 0	Hill fort	Repairs	Namakkal	Namakkal	Do.	Do.
22	Superintending Engineer, V Circle ..	3,040 0 0	Ancient monuments..	Do.	Mamallapuram ..	Chingleput.. ..	Chingleput.. ..	Do.
23	Do. do. ..	900 0 0	The central block of the Dansborg.	Do.	Tranquebar	Tranquebar ..	Do.	Do.
24	Executive Engineer, Chingleput division.	500 0 0	Vaikunthaperumal temple.	Do.	Conjeeveram	Conjeeveram ..	Do.	Do.
25	Do. do.	150 0 0	Bhutapureswaraswami temple.	Conservation ..	Sriperumbuthur ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
26	Do. do.	260 0 0	Somanath temple ..	Repairs	Somangalam	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
27	Executive Engineer, South Arcot division.	490 0 0	Fort	Do.	Gingee	Tindivanam ..	South Arcot ..	Do.
28	Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.	....	....	....	....	....	....	
..	Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly division.	118 0 0	Lower rock cut cave.	Constructing a drain.	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Do.
29	Consulting Architect to Government, Madras.	90 0 0	Ancient historic monuments in the church-yard.	Conservation ..	Vepery	Madras	Madras	Do.
30	Executive Engineer, Coorg division.	969 0 0	Ancient monuments..	Do. ..	Coorg	....	....	Do.
31	Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.	1,499 13 7	Hindu temple ..	Repairs	Vellore	Vellore	North Arcot ..	Sent to Director-General for countersignature.
32	Do. do.	2,134 13 5	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
33	Do. do.	15 0 0	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.

APPENDIX B.

List of additions made to the list of ancient monuments selected for conservation in the Presidency during the year 1904–1905.

Serial No.	Name of monument.	Village.	District.
1	Veerabhadrasvami temple	Lepakshi	Anantapur.
2	The Jain temple	Danavulapadu	Cuddapah.
3	Mukkantesvara temple and Inscriptions.	Peddamudiyam	Cuddapah.
4	Narasimhasvami temple	Do.	Cuddapah.
5	The Fort	Sidhout	Cuddapah.
6	Do.	Udayagiri	Nellore.
7	Varadarajaperumal temple ..	Conjeeveram	Chingleput.
8	Kamakshiamman temple	Do.	Chingleput.
9	Pallava Cave	Pallavaram	Chingleput.
10	Round ended temple	Tirusulur	Chingleput.
11	The ruined Dutch Fort	Sadras	Chingleput.
12	Siva temple	Chidambaram	South Arcot.
13	The two gopurams on the Tirupati Hills.	Tirupati	North Arcot.
14	Rock cut caves	Trichinopoly Rock ..	Trichinopoly.
15	Bojesvarasvami temple	Samayapuram	Trichinopoly.
16	Jambukesvaram shrine in the courtyard of the old Jambukesvaram temple.	Jambukesvaram	Trichinopoly.
17	Ranganadhasvami temple ..	Srirangam	Trichinopoly.
18	Dansborg Castle	Tranquebar	Tanjore.
19	Mahamagha tank	Kumbakónam	Tanjore.
20	Kumbesvarasvami temple	Do.	Tanjore.
21	Sarangapani temple	Do.	Tanjore.
22	Chakrapani temple	Do.	Tanjore.
23	Ramasvami temple	Do.	Tanjore.
24	Svetavinayagasvami temple ..	Tiruvalanjulai	Tanjore.
25	Meenakshiamman temple	Madura	Madura.
26	Andal temple	Srivilliputtúr	Tinnevelly.
27	The Vishnu temple	Azhvár Tirunagari ..	Tinnevelly.
28	Do.	Tirukkurangudi	Tinnevelly.
29	Do.	Krishnapuram	Tinnevelly.
30	Do.	Nángunéri (Todadri) ..	Tinnevelly.
31	Nellayapper's temple	Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly.
32	The Siva temple	Beypur	Malabar.
33	The Jain temple	Guruvayankeri	South Canara.
34	Old Vishnu temple and inscriptions.	Peddamudiyam	Cuddapah.
35	Srinivasa Perumal temple ..	Tirupati	North Arcot.
36	Mangaladevi temple	Mangalore	South Canara.

APPENDIX C.

List of additions proposed for inclusion in the revised list of ancient monuments selected for conservation in the Madras Presidency.

Serial No.	Monuments.	Places.	District.
1	The Vihara	Arugolu	Gódávari.
2	The Siva temple	Gudiváda	Kistna.
3	Underground cave	West of Bezwada	Kistna.
4	Buddhist Chaitya	Vidyadharapuram ..	Kistna.
5	The Isvara temple	Undavalle	Kistna.
6	Chennakesvaperumal temple ..	Santaravuru	Kistna.
7	Ramalingasvami temple and Nagesvara temple	Do.	Kistna.
8	Buddhist Stupa	Chinnaganjám	Kistna.
9	Bavanarayanasvami temple ..	Peddaganjám	Kistna.

List of additions proposed for inclusion in the revised list of ancient monuments selected for conservation in the Madras Presidency—*cont.*

Serial No.	Monuments.	Places.	District.
10	Chidambarasvami temple	Chinnaganjám	
11	Cave on the hill	Sitanagaram	
12	Venkatesaperumal temple	Jupudi	
13	Buvanesvara temple	Do.	
14	Narasimhasvami temple	Konduru	
15	Deserted temple	Tadepalle	Kistna.
16	Alli Hussain Doorga	Bezwada	
17	Buddhist remains at Sakala Dani Dibba.	Motupalle	
18	The Siva temple	Ghantasala	
19	Lanja Dibba	Bhattiprolu	
20	Mahommadan tombs	Near Hospet	
21	Jambunadha temple	Do.	
22	Tank near Kesava temple	Huvanahadagalli	
23	Krishnadeva temple	Do.	
24	Kesava temple	Do.	
25	The Fort	Do.	
26	Mangalam temple	Mangalam	Bellary.
27	The Siva and Vishnu temples	Rengapuram	
28	The Fort temple	Bidrahalli	
29	Kattesvara temple	Mylar	
30	Kallesvara temple	Halavagalu	
31	Jumma Mazzid	Adóni	
32	Malligarjuna temple	Uruvakonda	
33	Tomb near palace	Penukonda	
34	Abdul Hussain Mosque	Do.	
35	Sher Ally's Mosque	Do.	
36	Well	Do.	Anantapur.
37	Rama's Bastion	Do.	
38	The Palace	Bukkapatnam	
39	Ramasvami temple	Kalipi	
40	Chintalarayasvami temple	Tadpatri	
41	Ramasvami temple	Do.	
42	The Fort	Gurramkonda	Cuddapah.
43	The Isvara temple	Kanuparti	
44	Mulastanesvara temple	Nellore	
45	Irukalamma and Dharmarajah temples.	Do.	Nellore.
46	Natural cave	Dasiripalle	
47	Pandava Perumal temple	Conjeeveram	
48	Jvarahareavara temple	Do.	
49	Kachalesvara temple	Do.	
50	The Mosque	Manimangalam	
51	Sundararajaperumal temple	Somangalam	
52	The Jain images	Arappakkam	
53	The Siva temple	Magaral	Chingleput.
54	Do.	Tiruppulivanam	
55	Ancient tombs	Pallavaram	
56	The Siva temple	Do.	
57	Bramhapurisvara temple	Tirusulam	
58	The two oval mounds	Pallavaram	
59	Stone circles	Periyanatham	
60	Nithyakalyanavarahasvami temple.	Tiruvedanthai	
60A	Boovarahasvami temple	Srimushnam	
61	Nithisvarasvami temple	Do.	
62	Venkataramanasvami temple	Gingee	
63	The Muhammad Khan Mosque	Do.	
64	Kalyana Mahal	Do.	South Arcot.
65	Ranganadhasvami temple	Singavaram near Gingee	
66	The Siva temple	Melacherri do.	
67	The Jain figures in the rock	Gingee	
68	The Jain temple	Chittamur (near Gingee)	
69	The Isvara temple	Thellar	
70	Bharadvajesvara temple	Pudupadi	North Arcot.

List of additions proposed for inclusion in the revised list of ancient monuments selected for conservation in the Madras Presidency—*cont.*

Serial No.	Monuments.	Places.	District.
71	The Siva temple	Vepampet	
72	Ramasvami temple	Nelvoy	
73	Gangesvara temple	Ganganallur	
74	Marghasahayesvara temple	Virinjipuram	
75	Subramanyam temple	Vallimalai	
76	Narasimasvami temple	Sholinghur	
77	Nachchiyar temple	Do.	
78	Sanjivirayasvami temple	Do.	North Arcot.
79	The Perumal temple	Erukkampet	
80	Padmapuram temple	Sholinghur	
81	Bilvanadhesvara temple	Tiruvallam	
82	Brihadamba temple	Devikapuram	
83	Hill temple, Kanakagirisvarar temple.	Do.	
84	The ruined temple	Thimmapuram	
85	Sangamesvarasvami temple	Bhavâni	
86	Badrakaliyamman temple	Padiyur	Coimbatore.
87	The Jain temple	Vijayamangalam	
88	The temple	Tirumalavadi	
89	The Jain statues	Jayankondasólapuram	
90	Thayumanasvami temple	Trichinopoly	
91	Tirumurthisvami temple	Pichandarkoil	
92	Tirunamesvara temple	Tirumanali	
93	Tiru Erumbesvarar	Tiruvarambur	
94	The Siva temple	Tiruppalatturai	Trichinopoly.
95	Venkatesaperumal temple	Konaselam	
96	Kadambar temple	Kulittalai	
97	The Isvara temple	Palayasengadam	
98	Nagendra on a rock	Sundakkaparai	
99	Ratnesvara temple	Ratnagiri	
100	The Siva temple	Sivayam	
101	Karuvelappankoil	Near Gangaikondacholapuram	
102	Panchanadhesvara temple	Tiruvâdi	
103	Ghritasthanesvara temple	Tillasthanam	
104	Vyagresvara temple	Perumbuliyur	
105	The Perumal temple	Kirapuram	
106	Nagesvara temple	Kumbakónam	Tanjore.
107	Vanapurisvara temple	Do.	
108	Malligarjunasvami temple	Do.	
109	The Dutch Cemetery	Negapatam	
110	The Isvara temple	Do.	
111	Subterranean passage	Nidâmangalam	
112	Kodimangalam temple	Kodimangalam	
113	The temple	Mullipallam	
114	Do.	Anayur	
115	Do.	Vikramangalam	
116	Do.	Sindhupatti	
117	Colossal figures of horse and elephant.	Ramnad	Madura.
118	Narasimhasvami temple	Yanaimalai	
119	Teppakulam	Madura	
120	Tanjore Maharaja's chatram	Danuskoti	
121	Sethumuthuramalinga temple	Near Râmésvaram	
122	The Dutch Cemetery	Tuticorin	
123	Rock-cut temple on the hill	Kalugumalai	
124	Group of Jain figures on the hill.	Do.	
125	Kalugachalamurthi temple	Do.	
126	Sankaranarayanasvami temple	Sankaranayinârkóyil	Tinnevelly.
127	The Vishnu temple	Tirukurangudi	
128	Rajagopalasvami temple	Manur	
129	The Cave temple	Kurukkuthurai	
130	Satyavageesvara temple	Kalakad	

List of additions proposed for inclusion in the revised list of ancient monuments selected for conservation in the Madras Presidency—*cont.*

Serial No.	Monuments.	Places.	District.
131	Varadarajaperumal temple ..	Karuvelamangalam ..	Tinnevelly.
132	Kanakasabai temple	Do. ..	
133	Tiruvaladisvara temple	Eruvadi	
134	Rajahsimhesvara temple	Kottai Karungulam ..	
135	Nellaiyappasvami temple	Padmaneri	
136	Varagunapatisvara temple ..	Rádhápuram	
137	Jagannadhasvami temple	Shenbagaramanallur ..	
138	Subramanyasvami temple ..	Vallijore	
139	Alagiyamannar temple	Vijayanarayanam	
140	Vaikunthapathi temple	Srívaikuntam	
141	Subramanyasvami temple ..	Tiruchendúr	
142	The rock-cut cave	Near Tiruchendúr	
143	Valliyamman cave	Do.	
144	Bagavathi temple	Varakkal	Malabar.
145	Narasimhasvami temple	Talakolatur	
146	Narayanaperumal temple	Annaseri	
147	Bagavathi temple	Elatur	
148	Ganapathi temple	Edakad	
149	Narasimhamurthi temple	Koduvalli	
150	Sankaramurthi temple	Do.	
151	Narasimhasvami temple	Do.	
152	Santhanagopalasvami temple ..	Do.	
153	Narasimhamurthi temple	Putur	
154	Narayanamurthi temple	Chiravannoor	
155	Kanniparamba temple	Kanniparamba	
156	The Siva temple	Taligai (Calicut Town) ..	
157	Subramanyasvami temple	Karamballi	
158	Krishnamurthi temple	Kovur	
159	Kannesvarasvami temple	Do.	
160	The Siva temple	Padhinadhamori	
161	The Vishnu temple	Koolakat	
162	Do.	Sathamangalam	
163	The Siva temple	Revipuram	
164	Subramanyasvami temple	Tiruvembadi	
165	Bagavathi temple	Tiruvelangad	
166	The Vishnu temple	Mayanad	
167	The Siva temple	Do.	
168	Do.	Perumanali	
169	Do.	Tiruvannur	
170	Bagavathi temple	Agattaitara (Palghat taluk).	
171	Do.	Tiruvalattur	
172	The Siva temple	Vadakkancherri (Palghat taluk).	
173	Bagavathi temple	Kavacherri	
174	The Isvara temple	Thinarai	
175	The Siva temple	Pallavur	

APPENDIX D.

List of drawings.

Number.	Description.
1681.	Map of Hampi ruins, Bellary district.
1682.	Ground plan of *Gopuram* at Nachchiyar temple, Srivilliputtúr, Tinnevelly district.
1683 to 1687.	Five designs of a pillar to be erected in commemoration of the Coronation Darbar at Delhi.
1688.	Insertion of names of places archæologically interesting in the map to be included in the New Imperial Gazetteer.
1657.	Insertion of new discoveries in the ground plan of the buried Jain temple of Danavulapadu, Jammalamadugu taluk, Cuddapah district. (Published in the Annual Report for the year 1903–1904.)
1689.	West elevation of *Dvajastambam*, Chennakesava Perumal temple, Sompalle, Cuddapah district.
1690 to 1694.	Details from the pillar of *Dvajastambam*, Chennakesava Perumal temple, Sompalle, Cuddapah district.
1695.	One skeleton tracing of elevation of *Dvajastambam*, base and shaft, Chennakesava Perumal temple, Sompalle, Cuddapah district.
1696.	East elevation of Manestambam front of Santhesvarasvami temple, at Guruvayankerri, Uppinangadi taluk, Sauth Canara district.

APPENDIX E.

List of Photographs.

Number.	Size.	Description.	
667.	Half-plate.	View of the entrance gate to the fort on the hill.	Gooty, Anantapur district.
668.	Do.	Do. second do.	
669.	Do.	Do. third do.	
670.	Do.	Do. fourth do.	
671.	Do.	Do. magazine on the hill with bastions on the south-east and Royal seat.	
672.	8½″ × 6½″	North-east view of the first mantapam on the left side of the road leading to Vital Roya temple from the one to Talayarigatta.	Hampi, Bellary district.
673.	8½″ × 6½″	North-east view of the second mantapam on the left side of the road leading to Vital Roya temple from the one to Talayarigatta.	
674.	8½″ × 6½″	The capital with iron lamp of the broken dipastambam in front of the Vital Roya temple.	
675.	8½″ × 6½″	East view of the moulded base of the Kalyana mantapam in Vitala temple.	
676.	8½″ × 6½″	East view of the newly-erected pillars in Kalyana mantapam in Vitala temple.	
677.	8½″ × 6½″	South view of throne or Maharnavami dibba.	
678.	8½″ × 6½″	North-west view of throne or Maharnavami dibba.	
679.	8½″ × 6½″	South view of council room.	
680.	8½″ × 6½″	South view of newly-discovered throne or mantapam.	
681.	8½″ × 6½″	North-east view of Hazara Ramasvami temple.	
682.	8½″ × 6½″	North-east view of arena.	
683.	8½″ × 6½″	South view of Qeens's bath.	
684–685.	8½″ × 6½″	North view of inner balconies in Queen's bath.	
686.	8½″ × 6½″	South-east view of Ganagithi Jain temple.	
687.	8½″ × 6½″	North-west view of do.	
688.	8½″ × 6½″	South-east view of dipastambam, Ganagithi Jain temple.	
689.	8½″ × 6½″	North-west view of underground temple.	
690.	8½″ × 6½″	East view of Jain temple at Hemakutam.	
691.	8½″ × 6½″	South-west view of Jain temple at Hemakutam.	
692.	8½″ × 6½″	North-west do. do.	
693.	8½″ × 6½″	North-east view of Mahamantapam, Achyutharayasvami temple.	
694.	8½″ × 6½″	North-west view of Big Ganesa temple.	
695.	8½″ × 9½″	West view of watershed.	

List of Photographs—*cont.*

Number.	Size.	Description.	
696.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	North-east view of the Siva temple, Bazaar street.	Hospet, Bellary district.
697.	Half plate.	South-west view of ruined mantapam in Krishna temple at Krishnapuram.	Hampi, Bellary district.
698.	$10'' \times 8''$	South-east view of the Gymnasium.	
699.	$10'' \times 8''$	East view of Vital Roya temple main gopuram in its ruined state.	
700.	$10'' \times 8''$	East view of newly-erected pillars in front of Vital Roya Mahamantapam.	
701.	Half-plate.	South-east of Mahamantapam, base and capital pillar with twelve pillars attached around with one centre pillar at Vital Roya temple.	
702.	Do.	West view of Kalyana mantapam and stone car in Vitala temple.	
703.	Do.	East view of the newly-erected pillars in front of Mahamantapam at Vitala temple.	
704.	Do.	East view of Mahamantapam and Kalyana mantapam at Vitala temple.	
705.	$10'' \times 8''$	South-east view of the main gopuram of Pattabhi Ramasvami temple.	
706.	$10'' \times 8''$	A portion of Mahamantapam, east of Pattabhi Ramasvami temple.	
707–708.	$10'' \times 8''$	Jain temple at Hemakutam.	
709.	$12'' \times 10''$	Do.	
710.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	West view of Sthalasayana Perumal's main entrance.	Mamallapuram, Chingleput district.
711.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	North-west view of Dholotsava mantapam, front of Sthalasayana Perumal temple.	
712.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	North-east view of old lighthouse.	
713.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	South-west view of do.	
714.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	East view of Mahisha Mardhani mantapam.	
715.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	South-west view of shore temple.	
716.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	North-west do.	
717.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	East view of second entrance gopuram of Sthalasayana Perumal temple.	
718.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	West view of Bhima Ratha.	
719.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	Interior south view of Fort buildings.	Sadras, Chingleput district.
720.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	East view of south side Fort buildings.	
721.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	South-west view of north side Fort buildings.	
722.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	Do. of Gangunda mantapam.	Tiruvadanthai, Chingleput district.
723.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	South view of demolished Ranganadhasvami shrine front mantapam.	
724.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	View of demolished Ranganadhasvami shrine.	
725.	Half plate.	View of south main wall with roots at Nithyakalyanavaragasvami temple.	
726.	Do.	View of second courtyard wall.	
727.	Do.	North view of ruined Ranganadhasvami shrine Nithyakalyanavaragasvami temple.	
728.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	South-east view of Kailasanadha temple, Conjeeveram (restored).	Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.
729.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	Inner side of north wall of courtyard of Kailasanadha temple, Conjeeveram (restored).	
730.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	South-east view of second entrance of Kalyanapasupathisvarasvami temple.	Kárur, Coimbatore district.
731.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	South view of 100 pillared mantapam with second entrance of Kalyanapasupathisvarasvami temple.	
732.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	South-west view of Kalyanapasupathisvarasvami temple.	
733.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	North-west view of Kalyanapasupathisvarasvami temple.	
734.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	South-east view of Buried Jain temple.	Danavulapadu, Cuddapah district.
735.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	Do. of Buried Jain temple showing excavations.	
736.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	Inscriptions at Buried Jain temple.	
737.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	Ornamented Pani Vattam, Buried Jain temple.	
738.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	Hanuman, Buried Jain temple.	

List of Photographs—*cont.*

Number.	Size.	Description.	
739.	8½" × 6½"	Sculptures in front of main shrine, Buried Jain temple.	
740.	8½" × 6½"	Sculpture with Pani Vattam, Buried Jain temple.	
741.	Half plate.	View of two sculptured stones in front of Buried Jain temple.	
742.	Do.	View of a sculptured stone, Buried Jain temple.	
743.	Do.	Portion of a figure, Buried Jain temple.	Danavulapadu, Cuddapah district.
744.	Do.	Sitting posture of a lion.	
745.	4¼" × 3¼"	Portion of a Jain Tirtakara, Buried Jain temple.	
746.	4¼" × 3¼"	Sculptured base, Buried Jain temple.	
747–750.	4¼" × 3¼"	Inscriptions at the do.	
751.	Half plate.	Sculptured pedestal at the Buried Jain temple.	
752.	Do.	Do. do.	
753.	8½" × 6½"	East view of Buried Siva temple..	Devagudi, Cuddapah district.
754.	8½" × 6¼"	View of Hanuman.	
755.	8½" × 6½"	North view of ancient site.	
756.	8½" × 6½"	South-west view of ancient site.	
757.	8½" × 6½"	South-west view of Mukkantisvara temple in duplicate.	
758.	8½" × 6½"	North-east view of Narasimhasvami temple.	Peddamudiyam, Cuddapah district.
758-A.	8½" × 6½"	South-east view of do.	
759.	8½" × 6½"	View of Pillar at Narasimhasvami's shrine, Mukkantisvara temple.	
760.	8½" × 6½"	View of a sculptor's implements. (Duplicate in half-plate.)	
761.	8½" × 6½"	Two carved elephants near the old well ..	
762.	8½" × 6½"	View of east entrance, Sidhout Fort.	Siddhavattam, Cuddapah district.
763.	10" × 8"	South-west view of Dvajastambham of Chennakesava Perumal temple.	
764.	10" × 8"	A partial view of the base and shaft of Dvajastambham of Chennakesava Perumal temple on the east.	
765.	10" × 8"	A partial view of the base and shaft of Dvajastambham of Chennakesava Perumal temple on the east.	
766.	10" × 8"	West view of the base and shaft of Dvajastambham of Chennakesava Perumal temple on the east.	Sompalle, Cuddapah district.
767.	10" × 8"	West view of the base and shaft of Dvajastambham of Chennakesava Perumal temple on the east.	
768.	10" × 8"	South view of the base and shaft of Dvajastambham of Chennakesava Perumal temple on the east.	
769.	Half plate.	East view of the inner niches in Kalyana Mantapam (restored) in Chennakesava Perumal temple.	
770.	8½" × 6½"	East view of Buddhist cave.	Guntapalle, Gódávari district.
770*a*.	8½" × 6½"	View of a Buddhist cave.	
771–780.	8½" × 6½"	Memorial inscriptions of St. Mathew's Church.	
781.	8½" × 6½"	East view of the tombs at St. Mathew's Church.	Vepery, Madras.
782.	8½" × 6½"	South-west view of St. Mathew's Church.	
783.	8½" × 6½"	East view of the temple gopuram.	
784.	8½" × 6½"	North-east view of the temple gopuram.	
785.	8½" × 6½"	South-west view of south gopuram.	Ramesvaram, Madura district.
786.	8½" × 6½"	South-east view of do.	
787.	8½" × 6½"	North view of north entrance.	
788.	8½" × 6½"	North-west view of north entrance.	
789.	8½" × 6½"	East view of Adijagannadhasvami temple.	Tirupallani, Madura district.
790.	8½" × 6½"	South-east view of Sethurajapatnam Palace.	
791.	12" × 10"	South-east view of the Gali gopuram at the foot of the hills.	Tirupati, North Arcot district.
792.	8½" × 6½"	East view of main gopuram, Ranganadhasvami temple.	Nellore, Nellore district.
793.	8½" × 6½"	West view of main shrine Ranganadhasvami temple.	

List of Photographs—*cont.*

Number.	Size.	Description.	
794.	8½″ × 6½″	View of the mosque on the hill Udayagiri.	Udayagiri, Nellore district.
795.	8½″ × 6½″	View of the Fort walls.	
796.	8½″ × 6½″	South-east view of Ranganadhasvami temple.	
797. 798.	Half plate. and 10″ × 8″	South-west view of Pavilion or Panchakambam or Brahmadevasthambam.	Guruvayankeri, South Canara district.
798A.	10″ × 8″	South-east view of Pavilion or Panchakambam or Brahmadevasthambam. (Duplicate in half plate.)	
799–800.	Half plate.	South-west view of Santhesvara and Chandranadhasvami temple.	
801.	Do.	East view of the Ananthanadha and Brimasthambam.	
802. 803.	Do. 10″ × 8″	South-east view of Manesthambam in front of Santhesvarasvami temple.	
804.	10″ × 8″	South-west view of Manesthambam in front of Santhesvarasvami temple. (Duplicate in half plate.)	
805–807.	Half plate.	South-east view of Ananthanadhasvami and Santhesvarasvami temples with Manesthambam.	
808.	Do.	South-east view of Mangaladevi temple.	Mangalore, South Canara district.
809.	Do.	South-east view of the inner main garbhagriham and its modern front mantapam and side verandahs at Mangaladevi temple.	
810.	Do.	Front view of the sculptures in front of Mangaladevi temple on the south side of the stairs in the exterior.	
811.	Half plate.	Of ancient tombs of Jain priests in the burial-ground at Mudbidri.	Mangalore, South Canara district.
812. 813. 814.	Do. 10″ × 8″ 12″ × 10″	South-east view of Hosabasti, Chandranadha Deva Jain temple.	Mudbidri, South Canara district.
815.	Half plate.	View of main inner entrance of Bekal Fort, with the upper part of the parapet wall (restored).	Kasaragod, South Canara district.
816.	8½″ × 6½″	View of Svaminadhasvami temple.	Svamimalai (Kumbakónam), Tanjore district.
817.	8½″ × 6½″	South view of entrance of Svaminadhasvami temple.	
818.	8½″ × 6½″	South-east view of entrance of Svaminadhasvami temple.	
819.	8½″ × 6½″	South-east view of Svetavinayagasvami temple.	Tiruvalanjuli, Tanjore district.
820.	8½″ × 6½″	South-west view of do.	
821.	8½″ × 6½″	North-west view of Mahamagam tank.	Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.
822.	8½″ × 6½″	North-west view of Mahamagam tank, north side of fourth mantapam.	
823.	8½″ × 6½″	South-east view of Dansborg castle.	Tranquebar, Tanjore district.
824.	8½″ × 6½″	North-east view of do.	
825.	8½″ × 6½″	South-east view of a portion of brick work in the second stair.	
826.	8½″ × 6½″	Do. do.	
827.	8½″ × 6½″	North main entrance of Dansborg castle.	
828.	10″ × 8″	North-west view of the Dansborg castle (interior).	
829.	10″ × 8″	West view of the Dansborg castle (interior).	
830.	10″ × 8″	South-east view of the Dansborg castle (interior).	
831.	10″ × 8″	North-east view of the exterior Dansborg castle.	
832.	10″ × 8″	Altar ornaments at German Mission Church.	
833.	8½″ × 6½″	South-east view of the lower cave at the foot of the rock.	Trichinopoly, Trichinopoly district.
834.	8½″ × 6½″	A view of the upper cave on the rock.	
835.	8½″ × 6½″	South-east view of Bhojesvarasvami temple.	Samayapuram, Trichinopoly district.
836.	8½″ × 6½″	North-east view of do.	
837.	8½″ × 6½″	South-east view of Bhojesvarasvami temple, second inner courtyard.	
838-934.	4¼″ × 3¼″	Tinnevelly prehistoric pottery articles (selected ones).	Adittanallur, Tinnevelly district.

List of Photographs—*cont.*

Number.	Size.	Description.	
935.	8½″ × 6½″	A portion of the south-west view showing the cracks between the pilasters and base of main entrance in and out and drain near south wall of garden.	Srivilliputtúr, Tinnevelly district.
936.	8½″ × 6½″	Do. do.	
937.	8½″ × 6½″	West view showing cracks of main gopuram base and niches.	
938.	8½″ × 6½″	Do. do.	
939.	8½″ × 6½″	A portion of north-west view of main gopuram showing cracks therein and drainage system.	
940.	8½″ × 6½″	A portion of main entrance south-east showing cracks between pilasters, base, etc.	
941.	8½″ × 6½″	Do. do.	
942.	10″ × 8″	East view of main entrance built by Perialwar, Vatapatrasayana Perumal temple.	
943.	10″ × 8″	View of the main gopuram.	
944.	10″ × 8″	South view of main gopuram.	
945.	10″ × 8″	North-east view of main gopuram.	
946.	10″ × 8″	West view of main gopuram.	
947.	10″ × 8″	South-west view of main gopuram.	
948.	Half plate.	Front view of an ancient brass comb with the image of Krishna.	Yercaud, Salem district.
949.	Do.	Back view of an ancient brass comb with the image of Krishna.	

APPENDIX F.

List of plaster casts.

1. *Dvajastambam*, Chennakesava Perumal temple, Sompalle, Cuddapah district.
2. Plaster cast of the shaft do. do.
3 to 80. Plaster casts from the base do. do.

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing programmes of archæological works proposed to be undertaken during 1904-1905, 1905-1906, 1906-1907 and 1907-1908.

Item number.	Particulars.	Allotments made in the budget estimate for 1904-1905.	Existing grants.	Supplementary estimates received for 1904-1905.	Supplementary allotments sanctioned by Government for 1904-1905.	Allotments proposed for 1905-1906.	Allotments proposed for 1906-1907.	Allotments proposed for 1907-1908.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Jaugoda Asoka inscription, Ganjám district ..	..	..	90	..	50	20	20
2	Preservation of caves at Guntapalle, Gódávari district	20	20	200	..	100	50	50
3	Fencing stupa at Jaggayyapéta, Kistna district	420	420	..	..	..	..	..
4	Do. at Amaravati do.	300	300	..	..	..	..	..
5	Repairs to the mantapam at Mallam, Nellore district	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Repairs to the Fort at Udayagiri, Nellore district	76	76	..	..	..	..	..
7	Nellore division lump sum	..	..	300	..	300	..	..
8	Maintenance of Hampi ruins, Bellary district.	10,000	10,000	41,300	5,000	7,418	17,000	17,000
9	Watchman for do. do.	432	432	..	..	432	432	432
10	Special gangs to remove vegetation in the above, Bellary district	100	100	..	..	100	100	100
11	Repairs to Mallikarjunasvami temple, Kuruvatti, Bellary district	250	250	..	..	..	..	..
12	Repairs to Kallesvara temple, Bellary district.	390	390	..	..	..	..	..
13	Repairs to Siva temple, Kambadur, Anantapur district	200	200	250	..	250	..	..
14	Repairs to the two gopurams, etc., Tadpatri, Anantapur district	1,000	1,000	500	..	500	..	..
15	Repairs to the Isvara temple, Penukonda, Anantapur district	100	100	..	..	..	..	..
16	Repairs to the tower in front of the Palace, Anantapur district	..	..	50	50	..	..	..
17	Repairs to the Ramasvami temple, Penukonda, Anantapur district	100	100	..	..	..	..	..
18	Repairs to the Fort at Penukonda, Anantapur district	200	200	..	..	..	..	..
19	Repairs to the two pavilions, Penukonda, Anantapur district	10	10	..	..	..	..	..
20	Repairs to the Gooty Fort, Anantapur district.	500	500	1,000	..	1,000	..	..
21	Repairs to the temple at Lepakshi, Anantapur district	..	..	250	..	250	..	..
22	Repairs to Pushpagiri temple, Cuddapah district	..	..	500	..	500	..	..
23	Srisailam, Kurnool district	..	..	2,520	..	2,520	..	..
24	Repairs to the Bhimarayan temple, Bellary district	..	..	250	250	..	..	..
25	Repairs to the Sompalle temple, Cuddapah district	..	..	100	100	..	..	..
26	Repairs to the Sidhout Fort, Cuddapah district.	..	1,220	1,000	..	..	..	..
27	Towers of gateway to Nabob's Palace, Cuddapah district	..	..	200	..	200	..	..
28	Gandikota temples, Cuddapah district ..	1,000	3,951	2,650	..	5,000	..	..
29	Rapuram temple	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	..
30	Ruined temples at Vittalam	200	200	..	..	..	..	..
31	Narasimhasvami's temple at Gurramkonda, Cuddapah district	300	300	..	..	..	..	..
32	Narasimhasvami's Fort, Cuddapah district ..	..	..	2,000	..	2,000	..	..
33	Vontimitta temple, Cuddapah district	500	500	..	..	..	..	..
34	Excavation of prehistoric remains at Danavulapad, Cuddapah district	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
35	North Arcot division lump sum grant	200	1,445	..	—1,245	..	..	..
36	North Arcot-Delhi gate watchman	..	..	48	48	48	48	48
37	Do. union tax	..	..	2	2	2	2	2
38	Do. repairs	..	..	200	200	..	..	..
39	Vellore Hindu temple watchman, North Arcot district	..	..	72	72	72	72	72
40	Vellore Hindu Fort repairs, North Arcot district	..	..	900	900	..	..	..
41	Chandragiri watchman, North Arcot district..	..	..	60	60	60	60	60
42	Do. gardener do. ..	..	..	48	48	48	48	48
43	Do. union tax	..	..	10	10	10	10	10
44	Tirumalai Jain temple	..	..	3,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
45	Repairs to Palace, Pudugan Hill, North Arcot district	..	..	2,500	..	1,000	1,000	500

Statement showing programmes of archæological works proposed to be undertaken during 1904–1905, 1905–1906, 1906–1907 and 1907–1908—*cont.*

Item number.	Particulars.	Allotments made in the budget estimate for 1904–1905.	Existing grants.	Supplementary estimates received for 1904–1905.	Supplementary allotments sanctioned by Government for 1904–1905.	Allotments proposed for 1905–1906.	Allotments proposed for 1906–1907.	Allotments proposed for 1907–1908.
46	Repairs to roof and buildings of Hanuman temple, Padivedu, North Arcot district	..	..	300	..	300	..	..
47	Conservation of rock-cut sculptures and caves, Panchapandavamalai, North Arcot district..	..	..	310	..	310	..	..
48	Repairs to the old temple at Pungadu, North Arcot district	..	..	1,000	..	500	500	..
49	Wooden railings around the monolithic rock-cut temple, Mahendravadi, North Arcot district	..	..	100	100	..	..	..
50	Salem division lump sum grant	200	200	..	..	..	..	..
51	West Coast division lump sum grant	50	50	..	..	..	..	..
52	Removing vegetation in the Fort at Sankaridrug, Salem district	..	..	10,000	..	2,000	4,000	4,000
52A	Removing vegetation to the Fort at Krishnagiri, Salem district	..	..	6,000	..	2,000	2,000	2,000
53	Repairs to the Fort at Krishnagiri, Salem district	..	..	380	380	..	..	..
54	Repairs to the Fort at Palghat, Malabar district.	..	..	220	200	..	..	..
54A	Repairs to the Fort at Bekal, South Canara district	.. ..	..	200	.200	..	..	..
55	Clearing debris, Ukkal temple, North Arcot district	..	..	29	29	..	..	..
56	Repairs to the Fort at Tellicherry, Malabar district	..	..	300	300	..	..	..
57	Gingee Fort, South Arcot district	500	850	500	..	..	..	..
58	Ancient monuments, Chingleput district ..	..	..	3,000	1,951	750	299	..
59	Kailasanadha temple, Conjeeveram, Chingleput district	..	..	809	809	..	..	..
60	Muktesvara temple, Chingleput district ..	..	..	26	26	..	..	..
61	Archæological works, Chingleput division ..	500	500	..	..	..	..	..
62	Do Tanjore Division (repairing the escarp wall of the Tanjore Fort ditch).	4,200	2,000	..	..	2,200	..	..
63	Vaikuntaperumal temple at Conjeeveram, Chingleput district	..	..	2,000	..	..	1,000	1,000
64	Perumal temple at Kuram, Chingleput district.	..	..	500	..	500	..	..
65	Jwaraniswara temple at Conjeeveram, Chingleput district	..	..	1,000	..	..	500	500
66	Matangesvara temple at Conjeeveram, Chingleput district	..	..	4,000	..	..	2,000	2,000
67	The rock-cut cave under the church in the Little Mount, Saidapet, Chingleput district.	..	..	65	..	65	..	..
67A	Allowance to the Superintendent, Seven Pagodas, and the Light-house sweeper, Chingleput	180	180	..	..	180	180	180
68	Rock Fort temple at Trichinopoly	..	80	157	77	..	..	..
69	Srinivasanallur temple at Trichinopoly district	..	..	750	750	..	..	..
70	A drain in front of the lower cave in the rock fort at Trichinopoly	..	..	100	100	..	..	..
71	Alagarcoil temple with two tanks, Madura district	..	..	1,500	..	500	500	500
72	Alagarcoil Fort, Madura	..	..	7,460	..	460	..	..
73	Dindigul Fort, Madura district	..	..	100	100	..	..	..
74	Devipatnam, Jagannadha temple, Madura district	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	Two storied Mantapam, Rámésvaram, Madura district	98	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Koilpatti temple	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
77	Repairs lump sum, Trichinopoly division ..	..	182	..	..	..	..	..
78	Watchman at Adichanallur, Tinnevelly district	60	60	..	..	60	60	60
79	Excavation of prehistoric remains at Adichanallur, Tinnevelly district	1,000	5,000	5,000	..	4,000	4,000	4,000
80	Carriage of prehistorics	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
81	Contingency for urgent repairs	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Total ..	24,238	32,321	1,05,806	10,517	40,185	36,881	35,582

No. 595, Public, 17th August 1905.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers:—

I

Letter—from the Superintendent, Archæological Survey (Madras and Coorg).
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—Camp Madras, 12th June 1905.
No.—902.

II

Letter—from the Superintendent, Archæological Survey (Madras and Coorg).
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—Camp Madras, the 20th June 1905.
No.—936.

III

Memorandum No. 2842, Public, dated 30th June 1905.

IV

Letter—from the Superintendent, Archæological Survey (Madras and Coorg).
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—Camp Madras, the 3rd July 1905,
No.—1015.

V

Memorandum No. 3135, Public, dated 21st July 1905.

(By Order.)

J. F. Graham,
Ag. Asst. Secy. to Govt.

VI

Letter—from the Superintendent, Archæological Survey (Madras and Coorg).
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—Camp Madras, the 1st August 1905.
No.—1203.

Order—No. 595, Public, dated 17th August 1905.

Recorded.

2. The Government note that a large amount of conservation work was carried out during the year and that the touring of the Superintendent was extensive. The revised edition of the list of ancient monuments selected for conservation, now under preparation, will include numerous additions to the existing list.

3. Part II of the report contains much that is of interest, but the handling and presentation of the matter are most unsatisfactory. Extracts from the Superintendent's letters and orders of Government and notes by contributors should be printed in type smaller than the text.

The Superintendent should see that his annual report is better compiled and carefully examined before being submitted to Government. In this case much delay has been caused by the numerous errors which disfigured the copy Mr. Rea first submitted.

4. With reference to the Superintentent's remarks in paragraph 10, Part I of the report, regarding the inscriptions in the upper cave in the Trichinopoly rock, the Government Epigraphist has intimated in his annual report for 1904–1905, that at the request of the Director-General of Archæology he inspected the ancient inscriptions after the removal of the masonry which had previously concealed them.

5. The Superintendent's proposals in paragraph 17, Part I of the report, with respect to his tours during the next field season, are approved.

6. Copies of the report and of the photographs mentioned in paragraph 8, Part I, will be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India.

[Here enter letter No. 596, Public, dated 17th August 1905.]

(True Extract.)

M. Hammick,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Superintendent, Archæological Survey.
,, the Government Epigraphist.
,, the Superintendent, Government Central Museum.
,, all Collectors.
,, the Public Works department.
,, the Government of India, Home department (with C.L.).
,, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg (with C.L.).

Copy forwarded to ~~the~~ Dr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle, Ph.D., C.I.E., Oxford.

(By Order.)

V. Raghavachari
First Assistant,
Local and Munl. Dept.